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REGULAR



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THE WARS OF THE FUTURE.

While M. Jean de Bloch in The Contemporary Review has done a service in collecting the opinions of European military experts on the battles of the future, this is not to say that we are to accept his conclusions. He quotes several eminent staff officers in support of his contention that the battles of the future will be long drawn out and unsatisfactory. Gen. Von Janson says that "every attack will last at least two days, and the assailants can hope to succeed only if the defenders lose their heads."

The French General Langlois thinks that the battle of the future will last five days and will be to all intents and purposes an artillery duel, each gun needing 500 projectiles.

General Liebert thinks the modern battle will be decided by endurance. Gen. Von Der Goltz believes that the resources of the Powers would dry up before the armed forces were exhausted. "One may safely say," he adds, "that wars cannot end otherwise than in the utter annihilation of one or the complete exhaustion of both belligerents." Referring to the prolonged campaign in South Africa, M. de Bloch says that it is absurd for Continental critics to find a reason for it in the defects of the British Army. "The leading of the troops," he says, "was carried out according to English regulations, which are identical in principle with the German rules."

M. de Bloch argues that the Boer successes were not attributable to good marksmanship or the soldierly qualities of discipline and cohesion. "The whole of the South African war proves not only that in consequence of the employment of rapid-firing rifles and smokeless powder, and of the universal employment of entrenchments, the methods of offensive warfare employed to-day have become inefficacious, but also that the professional soldier no longer possesses his ancient superiority over the armed civilian who has undergone the shortest course of training."

M. de Bloch, who seems to have become a perennial bubbling fountain of misinformation, which is seized upon by the general press and scattered about as if it were the essence of military philosophy, would do a further service if he would only tell us whence he derives his wonderful conclusions. The two wars which enable us to form criteria as to modern conditions are the Spanish-American and the South African, and in the events of neither of these will M. de Bloch find his opinions justified. Why the conflicts of the future should, as he says, "be long protracted and onerously expensive," one cannot ascertain by studying these wars, the first in which the most important modification of old-time conditions—smokeless powder—entered to affect the calculation of theorists and fighters. We did not find the contest in Cuba "long protracted," nor has the contest in the Philippines proved the superiority of the defense. The war in Cuba was one of the short-

est of campaigns, although the defensive forces on the island outnumbered the army of invasion. Despite the possession of the most improved firearms and a commanding position at San Juan, the Spaniards were driven off as if they had been armed with the weapons of fifty years before. Turning to South Africa, we find that the opposition of the Boers melted away as soon as the intelligent direction of Lord Roberts was felt. The defeat of the British at Modder River was the result of marching troops to an assault in a solid formation that not only had been repudiated long before by the existing schools of war, but did not have the excuse that has been extended to other solid-column attacks, namely, that of overwhelming the enemy, since the latter had not been located and the attack was really of the nature of a scout or a reconnaissance in force. It is well to note that once Lord Roberts applied the principles of rapid flanking and open-order attacks the Boer successes ended.

As to the essayist's arguments based on economic conditions, we have nothing to do. It may be true that the contest between two gigantic powers of Europe will be so great as to dry up the resources of one or the other of the countries. That is a matter for the statesman, not the soldier, but it is pertinent to remark that in proportion to the productive power of the people wars to-day ought to be no more exhaustive than centuries ago, when the energies of the people were principally expended in agricultural pursuits.

LOYAL LEGION NOTES.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, M. O. L. L. U. S., at the rooms of the Commandery, Academy of Music, No. 373 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1901, at 6 P. M., after the business meeting, the Commandery invites as its guests for the evening the eldest sons of companions, and persons who are eligible to membership in the order by right of inheritance. The board of officers appointed the following-named sons a committee to arrange the exercises for the social part of the meeting of Nov. 6: Companions Howard Greene, Wilmot F. Miller, Kossoff K. Kenyan, Harry S. Fuller and Arthur T. Holbrook. Companion Amos P. Foster, Vol. Lieutenant, U. S. N., has promised a paper. Subject: "Reminiscences of Service in U. S. Navy on the Potomac." The Commandery has issued memorials on the death of the late President William McKinley, a companion of the Ohio Commandery; on Capt. George Allanson, Wisconsin Inf., U. S. V., who died Sept. 2, and Lieut. Edward Ferguson, 1st Wisconsin Inf., U. S. V., who died Sept. 18.

THE NEED OF GOOD COOKS.

Baliuag, Luzon, Aug. 24, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I want your co-operation in regard to our Army cooks. There is hardly one cook in our Army out of ten that knows how to cook. It doesn't seem as if it bothers any one—at least we never see any action—as to how we live. We get the rations, I know, but do we get them cooked? That's the question. There are more men on the sick report to-day through insufficient nourishment than from any other cause. Not that we don't get the rations, but that we can't eat it as it is cooked. It's all the fault of our system of getting our cooks. Why not have one good cook to a regiment; one who knows his business and let him teach the others. He can educate the twelve cooks in a regiment in six months, and it would be in the interest of discipline.

Half the dissatisfaction we find in our companies is caused by bad cooks. Some say it's the rations, but any good cook will tell you it's not that, but the way they are "thrown up" to us. And then, again, look at the saving we would get from this system. Enough is thrown away through the ignorance of our cooks to ration a company or pay a good cook for a month. Out of ten days' rations we sometimes run short. Yet, we received the same amount of ration each ten days. Why is this? It can't be the fault of the ration, therefore it must be the wastefulness and the ignorance of our cooks.

A good cook can take the rations that are issued to us and with a little different seasoning enable us to live better than at any restaurant or hotel in Manila. If we are going to cut expenses over here let us start with the things that have never done any one good, i. e., the Army cook in all his ignorance. Put a good cook in charge of your twelve cooks in a regiment and let him go from one kitchen to the other and teach these to cook. And inside of six months you will find a good cook, with nothing being thrown away, and the discipline of the company improved a hundred per cent.

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WANTED—A HEALTH SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My attention has been directed to a project recently formed in Los Angeles, Cal., which is said to have for its object the establishing of a great sanitarium for consumptives in the arid regions of Arizona just beyond the California border. This establishment, which, it is said, will be generously endowed by Mr. W. H. Greer, a wealthy resident of Los Angeles, will have accommodations for 800 patients, for whom quarters, doctors, nurses and medicines will be supplied without cost to themselves. It is reported that Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Miss Helen M. Gould will co-operate with the institution, and that the Government will be asked to take charge of it and guarantee its perpetuation and administration.

A health school, ordered as nearly as practicable on the routine of a military camp, would in my opinion result in wonderful improvement to the sick men and women who would, in the light exercises and uplifting environment, be forced to partially forget the depressing fact of illness. A tasteful, comfortable uniform would add its charm, and a fine band as a feature of this health school treatment should bear its prominent part. The band would play during the dinner hour, at the calisthenic drills, and give an evening concert after the early supper. The calls to meals, to calisthenics and breathing and vocal exercises would be made by bugle call.

"We are but children of a larger growth," only perhaps a little more like children when we are ill, and of all things it is then we need to be amused. It is a slow, sad business to attempt a certain amount of exercise prescribed for us and not be able to escape the clogging thought of the purpose for which it is required, but

How can the eye help but be brightened.
How can the step help but be lightened.
When gay music stirs the languid heart,
When we feel ourselves of it a part.

"There is in souls a sympathy which sounds;
And as the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased
With melting airs of martial, brisk or grave;
Some chord in unison with what we hear
Is touched within us, and the heart replies."

Let us speak to our sick ones with music; aided by regular routine, a "tonic climate," and God's blessing their hearts will reply with health.

Mas. W. S. CUNNINGHAM,
San Angelo, Texas.

Oct. 15, 1901.

As it will cost about \$54,000 to repair the old receiving ship Vermont, it has been recommended that she be sold. Commander Smith, Captain Snow and Constructor Capps were appointed to examine the vessel and to determine at what price she should be disposed of.

The 3d, 10th and 117th Companies of Coast Artillery, on duty at Sullivan's Island, S. C., have been authorized to take part in the parade incident to the opening of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C., on Dec. 1.

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"It is just such an epitome as seems to me most needed, and will prove invaluable to our naval service. A naval officer is not infrequently constrained to act in an international difficulty quicker than he can look up precedents to guide him. What he needs at hand is just such a book as the one you now present, which will indicate quickly the course to be pursued and refer him to precedents which he can seek at his leisure if they should be needed to back up his action."

"A particularly valuable feature of the book is its up-to-dateness, and the embodiment within its covers of the 'Instructions for the Government of Armies' and the 'Naval War Code,' issued by our War and Navy Departments. Officers of the two services cannot become familiar with it too early in their professional careers."—LIEUT. JOHN M. ELLICOTT, U. S. N., Naval War College.

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"HE DICHO" TO MAJOR BOWEN.

We give here a translation of a speech made by the president of Bucay at the inauguration of Major W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., as civil governor of the Province of Abra, Philippine Islands (the first civil governor ever inaugurated in Abra) Sept. 1, 1901:

"Señor Governor, Ladies and Gentlemen: Invited by your excellency to participate in this solemn and ever to be remembered inauguration, we are assembled with joy and enthusiasm, not only in response to your most gracious invitation, but above all to share in and to express the deep satisfaction that animates the entire province on this auspicious occasion, when at last her sons behold, after the sad disorders of the recent conflict, the actual fruition of those blessings guaranteed by this new dispensation. If, Señor Governor, due to this easily discerned cause, our gratification is great, not less is the satisfaction we feel in our hearts at seeing you so worthily chosen to control our destiny in the administration of our civil affairs. As military commander of this province during the late sanguinary struggle, when there was room in our afflicted hearts for nothing but tears and pain, you knew how to govern wisely, and finally to soften and lighten our bitter grief. Shall you not now understand how to insure to us all the benefits your generous hand is accustomed to offer to those who take refuge in your kind and paternal clemency. Of this we have no doubts. Thus we have twofold cause for happiness; this is the reason for our unusual joy, which approaches almost to delirium. These two conditions combined compel us to burst forth into these words, which are the sincere expressions of our loyal hearts: Long live the Civil Governor! Long live the Protector of Abra! Hurrah for the United States! Hurrah for Major Bowen! Hurrah for the Philippines! Hurrah for Abra! "He Dicho," (I have said, or I have spoken.)

THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

In pursuit of her ambition to become a world power, Germany has devised an agency which is exerting a widespread educational influence in favor of a great navy. Of this organization, which is called the German Navy League, but little is known beyond the limits of the empire. Recent inquiries, however, which have been cheerfully aided by the imperial authorities, have helped foreigners to a partial understanding of the league and of the purposes for which it was formed.

The prime object of the organization is to unite the German people in support of a broad, continuous policy of naval expansion, and to this end all citizens of the empire, men and women alike, who are of good reputation and enjoying full civic rights, are invited to join the Navy League. Each member, on election and annually thereafter, pays a sum of money into the treasury. The amount, be it large or small, is fixed by the member himself. There is no minimum, and nothing more is required from the smallest contributor than a declaration that he has given all he can afford toward Germany's naval armament. Each member receives free of charge a periodical describing the progress of the league's work. The member who brings in fifty new members is rewarded with a diploma of honor, and this diploma has already been awarded to more than 500 persons. For 1,000 marks—about \$250—one may become a life member, and there are more than 40 persons in this class already. It is estimated that the income of the league for 1901—derived largely from membership contributions—will exceed \$125,000.

The league enjoys the immediate support of the Government. Its chief patron, chosen by the Emperor, is the latter's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia. In every state of the empire the rulers are at the head of the movement, and it is the declared purpose of its leaders to establish a branch of the league in every village and parish of Germany. The state and provincial committees establish offices for the various districts, counties, towns and villages. Each local circle is instructed that its most important work is to extend the organization, from sub-circles wherever there is room for them, to enroll new members and collect the annual subscriptions. The league offers enrollment not only to individuals, but to groups, including associations, companies and corporations. Among such bodies which have already enrolled are: Thirty-four navigation companies, 131 industrial work companies, 18 mercantile companies, 17 church un-

ions, 41 social and singing unions or clubs, 38 sporting clubs, 386 military clubs, 13 professional unions or clubs, the Prussian Society of Woods and Forest officials with its 2,450 members, the Union of Veterans (at Leipzic) with 61,000 members, the Head Union of "Fatherland Workmen" with its 65,000 members, the Union of Railway Employees at Hanover, with 8,000 members; the Union of the Midland State Railway Employees, at Cologne, with 9,000 members; the German Locomotive Drivers' Union, at Leipzic, with its 16,000 members.

The growth of this movement is remarkable. The membership of the league on Aug. 15, 1900, numbered 600,000, of whom 350,000 enrolled between Jan. 1, and Aug. 1 of that year. During the spring of 1900 the league, according to its own year book, caused 3,000 lectures to be delivered in Germany and distributed 7,000,000 books and papers, the object being "to arouse, to strengthen, and to cherish the understanding and the interest of the German people of and in the importance and the tasks of the fleet, as well as to extend its helping care to members of the personnel of the Navy in cases where the imperial legislation and administration cannot make adequate provision for the purpose."

The educational influence of this organization is already manifest. It is rapidly overcoming whatever there was of popular opposition to the Emperor's demand for a powerful Navy. It is bringing his people into harmony with his ambitious projects of commercial expansion and in addition it is setting an example of practical work through organized patriotism which other nations might emulate to their own advantage.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AFLOAT.

There is genuine regret on the part of British Navy officers over the final abolition of their masted training ships, the notion being that with the disappearance of masts and yards there is bound to be a deterioration in the physique of the British bluejacket and a decline of the helpful gymnastic exercises aloft which so long survived the advent of steam navigation. The London Army and Navy Gazette resents this pessimistic view in the most vigorous fashion, and points out that there are other physical drills "by which the muscles of our seamen may be adequately developed."

The Gazette reminds its readers that the pole-masted battleship or cruiser carries enough boats to accommodate every member of its crew, and that the average battleship is supplied with four pulling cutters and several whalers in addition to three or four large launches or pinnaces, two of which are propelled by oars or sails. The hoisting in and out of these boats, which is done by manual labor just as would have been done 100 years ago, is always attended with risk and nerve tension when it is undertaken in the open sea, no matter how safe it may be in harbor. It is a test of seamanship too—a test which is frequent, exacting and likely to be enforced at any moment—for which latter reason it is always thorough and real.

"For the development of muscle," asks our British contemporary, "what finer work can be imagined than the pulling of heavy boats?" The question awaits an answer, and has received none from experienced Navy officers on either side of the Atlantic. There is plenty of boat work in every modern squadron, and it takes the place of the work aloft in the physical development and training of the blue jacket. In the British Navy boat sailing and pulling are encouraged in all possible ways by the senior officers. Regattas which interest all ranks take place frequently, good prizes are offered, and these, together with the appearance of the captain or the admiral as a competitor, sailing his own boat in the galley race, stimulates the junior officers to greater interest in the difficult science of boat-sailing. In the British Navy boat work is regarded as capable of doing for the seaman of to-day all that exercises aloft did for his predecessor in the days of masts and sails. Experience will doubtless support the same conclusion in other naval nations.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan's "Types of Naval Officers," which Little, Brown & Co. will publish the latter part of November, will be one of the important books of the year. Captain Mahan discusses six British admirals, all of whom raised themselves to their rank in the peerage by their distinguished professional services. They are: Lord Hawke, Lord Rodney, Earl

Howe, Earl St. Vincent, Lord De Saumarez and Lord Exmouth. In his preface Captain Mahan says: "A question may naturally be asked why among types of naval officers is there no mention, other than casual, of the name of Nelson? The answer is simple. Among general officers, land and sea, the group to which Nelson belongs defies exposition by a type, both because it is so small in aggregate numbers and because the peculiar eminence of the several members—the eminence of genius—so differentiates each from his fellows that no one among them can be said to represent the others. Each in the supremacy of his achievement stands alone—alone, not only regarded as towering above a brilliant surrounding of distinguished followers, but alone even as contrasted with the other great ones who in their own day had a like supremacy. Such do not in fact form a class because, though a certain community of ideas and principles may be traced in their actions, their personalities and methods bear each the stamp of originality in performance; and where originality is found classification ceases to apply. There is a company, it may be, but not a class."

The launch of the revenue cutter *Tuscarora*, nearing completion at the works of the W. R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va., adds another to the already valuable fleet under the Treasury flag, and as the *Tuscarora* goes to the lakes as soon as completed, her builders feel that much credit is due for the rapid progress which has characterized the work on the vessel since the laying of the keel less than a year ago. The *Tuscarora* will be followed by a larger class of craft from the same yard destined for service on the Pacific coast, probably far north during the open season. This last vessel will, however, not be ready for the water for several months yet, her keel having been laid but a short time since. These vessels will combine all of the most recent practice in steam engineering and naval construction, and it is anticipated that their service will admit of much more strictness in the application of the laws for protection of our revenue than any step of recent years. The *Tuscarora* is of some seven hundred tons displacement, and the second vessel noted will have a displacement of something under thirteen hundred tons when equipped for service.

In compliance with the requirements of international comity in such cases, the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been opened to the Russian Government for the purpose of completing the preparations for the official trials of the new battleship *Retrovian*, built by the Cramps. On Oct. 21 the *Retrovian* made her trial trip over the Cape Ann course, which was a 10-mile one. The weather conditions were perfect, the wind being light and the sea very smooth. An account of the trial says engines and boilers worked beautifully throughout the day and the boiler room was fairly comfortable. The speed for the first run of twenty miles was averaged up to 18.01 knots an hour on 117 revolutions a minute, but the Russian officers made it 17.17 knots at 119 revolutions a minute. For the second run over the course, the speed was reduced, the revolutions being 90.7 a minute and the *Retrovian* moved at the rate of 15.8 knots an hour. When she started over the course for the third time, the speed was reduced to 10 knots, on 66 revolutions. The tests were so satisfactory that it was decided not to go over the course a fourth time. The boilers carried a pressure of 250 pounds and 200 pounds to the square inch at the engines during the period when the vessel was doing her best speed. The slip of the screws was calculated at about 14 per cent. Edwin S. Cramp, representing the builders of the vessel, stated he was entirely satisfied with her, as she had made her contract speed and more and under conditions which would have taxed any ship.

Mr. Richard Croker has published for his own private distribution a volume of perhaps three hundred cartoons, of which he is the subject. They represent the best work of the kind. Twenty-five copies of the collection have been presented by Mr. Croker to leading newspapers. Harper's Weekly is well represented in the volume by the ingenious cartoons of Mr. W. Rogers, whose work has been a powerful influence in the Anti-Croker campaign in New York City.

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According to a report recently issued by the British Government, 297 courts-martial were held in 1900 for the trial of petty officers and men, boys in the Royal Navy and marines afloat. The number of persons tried was 307 and the number of offenses committed was 614. There were 25 cases of desertion, 171 of striking or attempting to strike a superior officer, 20 of using threatening language to a superior officer, 79 of willful disobedience, 71 of behaving with contempt toward a superior officer, 102 of theft or embezzlement and 67 acts to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline. The number of punishments inflicted was 300. In seven cases the penalty imposed was penal servitude, in 125 it was imprisonment and dismissal, some with and some without disgrace; in 152 cases the offenders were sentenced to

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prison at hard labor, and nine persons received bucking and imprisonment. The number of summary imprisonments inflicted during the year was 109,323. In 315 cases corporal punishment with the birch was inflicted on boys, four men were discharged in disgrace, imprisonment was inflicted in 3,586 cases and minor punishments in 97,035 cases. During the year 281 courts-martial were held for the trial of men belonging to the Royal Marines serving at headquarters and the Depot Royal Marines, Deal. There were in this branch of the service 409 offenses, including 55 cases of desertion, 62 of violence to a superior, 19 of disobedience, five of drunkenness under arms, seven of drunkenness, 68 of making away with necessities and 28 of fraudulent enlistment. The number of punishments inflicted was 274. In one case the offender was sentenced to penal servitude; in 10 cases the penalty was reduction to the ranks, and in 225 imprisonment with or without hard labor. One man was reduced to the ranks and imprisoned, 27 were discharged with ignominy, 139 were fined for drunkenness and in 2,618 minor punishments were inflicted.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS

of the

ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Colonel D. S. Gordon, U. S. A., Retired, has, in addition to his duties as Solicitor of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, entered into a contract with the General Agent of The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., and begs to announce that he is prepared to insure Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Officers at the lowest possible rates, no additional assessments, and absolutely without any restrictions as to serving anywhere on the habitable Globe. Address,

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MUSICAL POSSIBILITIES IN WAR.

One would imagine that in fighting the most mobile of enemies the British in South Africa would relieve themselves so far as they could of impedimenta. This does not seem to have been the rule if one may judge from an order recently issued by Lord Kitchener, which deserves to take high rank among the unique and curious in army orders. This was the text of the order as given in the daily press:

"The Commander-in-Chief in South Africa desires to impress officers in command of mobile columns that the object of such columns is mobility, and that he has learned that such forces carry with them furniture, kitchen ranges, pianos and harmoniums, which nullify that object. These articles must be handed over to the nearest stores."

It must have brought a smile to the face of the grim Delarey and Botha hiding in ambush to see the English columns struggling across the veldt loaded down with musical instruments enough to fit out the orchestra at Covent Garden Theatre. Whether this striving after the artistic in warfare is the result of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's presence with the army in the first months of the conflict and his frequent poetic outbursts, is not easy to say, but there have been accompaniments to the campaign, from the brilliant-hued flock of London society ladies acting as nurses to the curled darlings of English drawing rooms serving as officers, which make these piano episodes not wholly unexpected or surprising.

In our Civil War the banjo and concertina used to appear to while away the tedium of camp life, but it is not on record that the musical tastes of our soldiers ever called for anything that could not be tucked under the arm. It is remembered, however, that after the capture of Port Royal by the squadron under Dupont pianos left in Beaufort by the fleeing inhabitants found their way on board British men-of-war, so the troops of Lord Kitchener would appear to have a precedent for this indulgence of their musical tastes in time of war. The results of the present revelation of the hunger of marching soldiers for high-class music are not easy to foresee. Sentimental friends of the Army whose zeal in its interest touches all things from the canteen to rations may yet arise and demand that a department of music be added to our military household that shall be able to satisfy this musical craving of the soldier as well on a "hike" as in garrison. Especially may we look for this suggestion from the New England quarter, where the Garrisons and Atkinsons are continually seeking means to soften the warrior's heart and lessen the stern aspects of war. Mr. Garrison would no doubt be willing to set his anti-imperial sonnets to music for the benefit of our soldiers. The fitness of music to "soothe the savage breast" may excite visions of two contending armies melting into brotherly fraternization through the influence of Beethoven's sonatas. Then indeed may we dream with Shakespeare that

Grim-visaged War hath smoothed his wrinkled front
And capers nimble in a lady's chamber
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute.

We have received a "Programme of Funeral Honors in Memory of William McKinley, late President of the United States, by the United States troops stationed at Manila, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1901." The leaflet, which is neatly printed and heavily bordered with black, bears on the first page the order of exercises, on the second the words of "America," and on the third the inscription quoted above.

It is announced from Constantinople that another payment has been made to the Cramps of Philadelphia on account of the cruiser which that firm is building for the Turkish Government. This brings the total payments up to about \$350,000.

Nepotism seems to be the rule and not the exception in Afghanistan, for we notice that the new Emir has appointed his three brothers respectively to the headships of the Army, the revenue department and the judicial department. Matters ought to run smoothly for the family.

Brigadier General Hughes, commanding the Department of the Visayas, has directed that no one not connected with the military service, police or constabulary, shall be allowed to have fire arms in their possession, not registered and without a permit.

November 9, 1901.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

229

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No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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The reports of the three boards which met respectively at New York, San Francisco and Manila for the examination of line officers desiring transfer under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, to the Engineer Corps of the Army, have been received at the War Department, but, as they have not been officially acted upon by the Secretary of War, the results reported will not yet be made public. At the present time there are 29 vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenant of Engineers, all of which can be filled by transfers from the line and by the appointment, without technical examination, of officers who are graduates of the Military Academy and who were recommended by the Academic Board for position in the Ordnance Department. Those officers who appeared before the Examining Board at New York for transfer to the Engineer Corps are as follows: First Lieuts. Courtland Nixon, 2d Inf.; Peter C. Hains, Jr., Art. Corps; Alfred B. Putnam, Art. Corps; Albert E. Waldron, Art. Corps; Michael J. McDonough, Art. Corps; Ralph S. Granger, Art. Corps; Francis A. Pope, Art. Corps; Stanley B. Hamilton, Art. Corps; W. P. Stokey, Art. Corps; Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Art. Corps; Arthur P. S. Hyde, Art. Corps; 2d Lieuts. Wildurr Willing, Art. Corps; William L. Guthrie, 12th Cav.; Clarence H. Knight, Art. Corps; Nathaniel E. Bower, Art. Corps; Francis W. Clark, Art. Corps. The only officer of the line to appear before the Board at San Francisco for such transfer was 1st Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Art. Corps. The following officers of the line were examined at Manila: First Lieuts. Curtis W. Ottwell, 2d Inf.; W. B. Burt, 5th Inf.; H. L. Wigmore, 15th Cav.; Lawrence P. Butler, 2d Inf.; Jay P. Hopkins, Art. Corps; Archibald H. Sunderland, Art. Corps; Clarence Deems, Jr., Art. Corps; Raymond H. Fenner, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. James P. Robinson, Art. Corps. Of the 29 vacancies existing in the Engineer Corps only five are in the grade of 1st lieut., the remainder being 2d lieuts. It is not believed at the War Department that a 1st lieut. in the line would consent to be transferred to the Engineer Corps as a 2d lieut.

Concerning the matter of promotion and the bestowal of commissions by brevet one of our correspondents says: "Of the officers of the 3rd Cav. wounded in the assault at Santiago—men who were as competent as any in the Army—not one got any preferment or recognition in the Volunteer appointments. Colonel Wessells, who led the assault by the Cavalry division and who was pre-eminently the most conspicuous officer on the field that day, got nothing, nor was any recognition given to such men as Arnold, Williston, Liscum, Jessie Lee, Leefe and a score or two others with good records in the Civil War and an experience in fighting Indians for 25 years; all of them able and gallant soldiers. The great reform all want for the efficiency of the Army, and other than war colleges, is a restoration of confidence that business or questions in Army administration will be settled on the principle of right and wrong and not with reference to expediency and the probable effect on political or individual interests; in other words, the establishment of confidence in probable justice, the whole foundation of discipline. To offer brevets to the men who have done the fighting looks but little better than an insult to brave and deserving men. No one has the slightest notion that they will be conferred with any degree of justice." We think that our correspondent is somewhat too pessimistic and it will be well to wait to see the report of the Board on Brevets before prophesying.

The docking facilities possessed by Hong Kong are regarded as equal to the requirements of the largest ships in the British fleet, and are being added to steadily. At the present time the chief works of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company are near the native city of Kowloon, on the mainland opposite Hong Kong, the harbor separating the two localities. The works cover an area of fifty-three acres and possess a fine water front of not less than three thousand feet. Altogether there are six granite dry docks, their lengths on keel line being respectively 576 feet, 466, 430, 371, 333 and 264. The largest dock is 86 feet wide at the top, 70 feet wide at the bottom, and carries 30 feet of water over the sill at ordinary spring tides. It has been recently enlarged in anticipation of the arrival of the new Pacific mail steamers now under construction by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. This dock originally cost \$850,000. The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company have a new dock under contract which will be 800 feet in length, 110 feet wide at the top, and will carry thirty feet of water over the sill. The rise and fall of the tides in this harbor are about eight feet. Solid granite wharves form the boundary of the works and throughout the entire establishment the principal object seems to have been solidity of construction.

The new post being erected at Meade, South Dakota, will be among the most substantial and modern in the country. It will be a great change from the temporary frontier posts that have been so long characteristic of the West. The new post is going to have first-class roomy buildings, all of stone or brick and fitted with every convenience, including steam heat and electric light. A fine water supply will be installed, a complete sewer system put in and the roads will be macadamized. These improvements are progressing very well and the condition of the garrison itself is very satisfactory. The post will also be a sort of Army sanitarium, especially for troops just back from service in the tropics. It is not only far in the interior, but it is at a high elevation and the air there is most invigorating. Fort Meade is two miles from Sturgis, S. D., and is the chief military headquarters of the Black Hills, where the mining industry is growing rapidly. The post is not far from the three Indian reservations along the west bank of the Missouri, though direct connection by railway is yet to be supplied. The Burlington road puts Meade close to two other reservations, Pine Ridge and Rosebud, lying to the southeast along the southern border of South Dakota.

While nobody doubts the kindly purposes of those zealous persons who style themselves "the American Volunteers," their use of military titles to designate their officers is a practice of bad taste and questionable wisdom. Does it make Miss Elizabeth Jones any more efficient as a saver of souls to describe her as Captain Betty Jones? Is Mr. Baxter Tompkins a more powerful wrestler with the hosts of evil after he becomes Lieut. Col. Baxter Tompkins, Regimental Commander? And Major Sally Smithers, Lieutenant Benjamin Bunker and Sergeant Jeannie Winters—are they more formidable to Satan because they have been adorned with martial titles? The whole business is an affectation—more ludicrous than offensive, we confess—but still a real injustice to the large body of gentlemen in their country's service to whom their hard-earned designations of rank are both an honor and a lawful belonging. Why do not these Salvation orators call themselves reverend doctors, bishops, archbishops, cardinals? Such titles are much more in keeping with their religious work, and they have just as much right to use them as they have to assume the military titles to which they show so much partiality.

The most interesting matter before the War Department at the present time and the one which is causing much controversy in Army circles is the prospective announcement of the appointment of Capt. William Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance to succeed General Buffington when that official retires. It is stated that the 28 officers of the Ordnance Department who would be jumped by the promotion of Captain Crozier are making strenuous efforts to prevent the appointment on the ground that he is not eligible for the position under the act of Feb. 2, 1901. Opinion at the War Department seems to be divided as to Captain Crozier's eligibility, many officers claiming that if he is appointed by the President Congress will not confirm the selection. Among those who are mentioned very prominently for the position of Chief of Ordnance in case Captain Crozier is not finally selected is Lieut. Col. James W. Reilly. Whether or not Captain Crozier will be appointed remains yet to be seen, but it is known that the Secretary of War has favored the appointment and it is understood that he thinks it can be made under the law.

We are requested to state that the treasurer of the Navy Athletic Association is ready to receive all dues, and any voluntary subscriptions. There certainly should be a prompt response to this notice. Athletics, when they include football, cannot be carried on without expense and those who take pride in the Navy, and wish to see its cadets kept up to the highest standard of athletic attainment, should be liberal in their contributions. What we say of the Navy Athletic Association is equally true of the men at West Point, of which Capt. Richard P. Davis,

U. S. A., West Point, is the representative. This week closes the books for the issue of tickets to the Annapolis-West Point football game on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 30. No request will be considered that are received after 6 P. M., Nov. 9, and no invitations will be mailed before Nov. 23. The right is reserved to reject any request. The number of seats being limited, the committee are unable to specify number to be given to any one until all requests have been received.

In a personal letter an officer of the Army says: "I hope the JOURNAL will fight tooth and nail against abolishing the Army transport system. There is no doubt a big syndicate that would like to get our transports at half, quarter, or one-tenth their worth, and then transport our troops and supplies at their own rates. The voyage to and from our insular possessions is a long, weary hardship to our troops and no chartered vessels have yet been properly provided for half way decent care of our troops—air space, cooking convenience and hospital accommodations. Our troops go but little better off than horses or cattle on chartered boats, and no private enterprise can be relied upon for good service—at least any equal to that on our own transports. I consider them as necessary for our foreign service as guns for our artillery, as horses for our cavalry."

A cable from Manila on Nov. 5 announces that the transport Warren, which went to the relief of the Sheridan, has also met with an accident to her machinery and will be docked at Nagasaki, Japan, where the Sheridan is being repaired. The Warren left Nagasaki Nov. 3, for San Francisco, with passengers transferred from the transport Sheridan, which has been detained at Nagasaki since Oct. 28 by a broken tail-shaft. As the Sheridan had on board the Congressional party which has been visiting the Philippine Islands, it is thought probable that the Senators and Congressmen who formed the party embarked on board the Warren, and are therefore once more detained in Japan by the accident to the Warren.

Manila advises bring news of the discovery of a plot to massacre of the American garrison at Moncada, Province of Tarlac in the island of Luzon. Among those implicated are several of the town officials. The conspiracy was revealed by a woman who hid a detective beneath the house where the plotters met to form their plans. Their scheme was to set fire to a house close to the barracks in the night, and when the soldiers came out to extinguish the flames they were to be raided by 150 bolo men who were then to rush in and massacre the garrison. The ringleaders were arrested and their papers captured.

Relatives of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A., write to us positively denying that he has asked to be retired. What we stated was that the War Department had asked General Chaffee "as to whether General Wheaton's application for retirement was still in force." As our information is very positive that such a request for information has been telegraphed to Manila, we think that there must be a misunderstanding somewhere. We should certainly be very sorry to lose General Wheaton from the list of active officers any sooner than was absolutely necessary.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 2, page 207, under the head of "Christmas Boxes for the Philippines" we published instructions as to how to send Christmas boxes to men serving in the Philippines. The Army transports will carry also boxes for men of the Navy under the same conditions as those for the Army. These boxes should be addressed in the same manner as those for the Army, care being taken to put the name of the ship the man is serving on.

The Naval Board on Construction has submitted its report outlining the details of design for battleships and cruisers. The question of battleship design has not yet been formally settled by the Secretary, the vote of officers on the question of the two designs being now about even. The armored cruisers will have 23 knots speed.

Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., has made a final report to the Secretary of the Navy announcing that the fund for the battleship Maine Relief Association was exhausted Oct. 24, 1901, by the payment of \$25 to the mother of a member of the crew who lost his life in the Maine. The aggregate amount subscribed was \$31,378.28.

Three companies of Coast Artillery from Governors Island, N. Y., together with the 8th Battery Band, will take part in the ceremonies at the site of old Fort Washington, New York City, on Nov. 16, incident to the dedication of a memorial of the battle of Fort Washington.

A cable from Catabalagan, Samar, P. I., Nov. 7, announces that 1st Lieut. Robert T. Crawford, of the 1st Inf., a sergeant and five men, while attempting to cross the Babon River in Samar, were drowned. Lieut. Crawford was commissioned to date from Feb. 2 last.

Lieut. Gen. Miles is reported to be much pleased with the mortar practice at Fort Preble, Portland, and with the great interest taken by the artillery officers in it, and their handling of the guns and the subject.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

An illustration of American influence in the Philippines appears in the adoption of measures by the civil authorities of Manila for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The American Club in Manila already has more than 300 members. Its quarters are on Calle Carvallo, and include an attractive writing room and a billiard room with five tables.

Large reductions have been made in the salaries of postmasters in small offices throughout the Archipelago. At many of these offices—established chiefly for the convenience of the Army and no longer necessary because of the withdrawal of troops—the salaries of postmasters exceeded the entire receipts.

An industrial school has been established in Manila, under the supervision of Prof. R. P. Gleason, Superintendent of Industrial Education. It is designed for the instruction of natives in carpentry, plumbing and other trades, and has received an initial allowance of \$15,000 gold from the civil government.

If anybody in the islands knows the whereabouts of August Zummeling, a private in the 1st Cavalry, who was discharged at Batangas, July 30, 1901, word should be sent to his mother, Mrs. Adolph Zummeling, care Charles Hoehler, 349 West 14th street, Chicago, Ill. She is dependent upon him and wants to know where he is.

Mr. A. B. Kelly, Provincial Treasurer of the Island of Marinduque, pronounces that island the model of the Archipelago. There is no jail in the island and none is needed. The inhabitants are law-abiding and thrifty, living is cheap, wages are high, and everybody is delighted with American control.

Mr. William Carson, Chief Clerk of the Depot Commissary, Department of the Philippines, has gone to Dagupan to assist Major Davis, Commissary at Dagupan, to close his accounts for the period he served as Depot Commissary at Manila.

The Elks have established a lodge in Manila, the first ever founded beyond the limits of the United States. The order is nominally confined to the United States, but the 40 or 50 members who are on duty, military and civil, in the Philippines, have decided that "the Elks follow the flag."

The Forestry Bureau of the Philippines has prepared an extensive exhibit of forest products to be shipped to Washington for examination. It includes 30 varieties of rubber, which thrives in many of the islands, together with several of camphorwood, sandalwood, and other valuable growths.

Property holders in Manila are complaining of heavy taxation. The Times declares that the place will soon "enjoy the distinction of being the most heavily taxed city in the Orient."

Manila is becoming a popular objective point for tourists from Australia, a distinction which it could not gain under Spanish rule. The new order of things is regarded by merchants and hotel-keepers with growing enthusiasm.

The quarters of the officers and the barracks of Co. M, 26th Infantry, at Iraga, Camarines Sur, were recently destroyed by a fire which started in the company kitchen. Some of the enlisted men lost their personal belongings.

The civil authorities are organizing an extensive fleet of small steamers for interisland service. These vessels will not be under naval control, but will be regulated by the Captain of the Port of Manila.

The Hon. Charles A. Willard, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, and Miss Charlotte Hastings, of Minneapolis, Minn., daughter of Albert W. Hastings, were married recently in Manila at the home of the Hon. Henry C. Ide, Secretary of Justice and Finance. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Walkley, of the Artillery Corps.

The chief of the Manila police has received a letter from Mrs. E. J. Jones, South Flores street, San Antonio, Texas, who requests information regarding the whereabouts of her son, Guilford Jones, who was a sergeant in Company A of the 33d Infantry, U. S. V. She has not heard from him since he was discharged. Another inquiry comes from Mrs. E. Cass, of 221 Gifford street, Syracuse, N. Y., who asks for information of her son, Charles J. Cass, formerly a sergeant in the 26th Infantry, U. S. V. He was discharged March 1, 1901, and his mother has not heard from him since.

The question of house rents has become a serious one for Americans living in Manila, who have reason to believe that they are the victims of unjust discrimination at the hands of landlords. A young man from the United States recently sought to rent one of several cottages owned by a Spaniard and managed by a Filipino agent. He was told that the rent was 50 pesos per month. There were Filipinos living in some of the cottages and the American asked if they paid that price and the agent did not care to reply; but when threatened with arrest he finally, after asking that it be kept secret, said that his instructions were to charge the Spaniards and Filipinos twenty-five pesos per month and if any Americans applied to ask them double that price, which he did.

There is no more popular individual among the enlisted men of Company I, 22d Infantry, now stationed in Manila, than Buntaro Kumagal, a full-blooded Japanese. Kumagal is a model soldier. He served honorably during the Chino-Japanese war and was wounded in two places. He is very proud of these wounds, and is anxiously awaiting the opportunity to acquire some more in the defense of America, his adopted country. He enlisted in New York, and is an American citizen. He speaks remarkably good English, and is a model of politeness and good nature.

Cock-fighting is no longer a legalized form of sport in Manila, the civil authorities having issued an order prohibiting it.

The Philippine Commission has published a blanket bill prescribing punishment for treason, insurrection, sedition, utterances, the formation of political societies and violations of oaths. The bill is designed generally to reach all rebel sympathizers, active or passive. There are fifteen paragraphs, which cover all offenses.

Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U. S. A., commanding the American forces in the Island of Samar, reports the surrender of the chief of the Cebu insurgents, together with 60 officers, 470 men and 150 rifles. The inhabitants are eager for peace, and compelled the insurgents to surrender.

Capt. M. J. Spellman, formerly of the 43d Reg., U. S. V., and Lieut. D. R. Jones, formerly of the same command, have been sentenced to imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for bribery and illicit trading in Manila. Spellman goes to prison for five years and Jones for three.

THE MOROS DESCRIBED.

The Independent a few weeks ago published an interesting account of American rule in the Sulus, being the report of an interview of Lieut. Col. O. J. Sweet, 21st Inf., U. S. A. In this we are told that Dattos Joakanain and Calbi are the only two on the salary list of Jolo who seem to realize that the receiving of this salary requires a certain service in the interest of the United States on their part. Datto Puyo, and especially Datto Amil Hussin, of the Siassi group, meet every demand made of them willingly. In the agreement made with Dattos Tantong and Sakilan at Bongao it is stipulated that their salaries last only during good conduct. These two men have rendered good and valuable service whenever called on. They know exactly where they stand, and would raise troops to fight the Sultan if called on to do so.

The trouble is that the Sultan has not the ability strength or desire to carry out any reform; his only desire seems to be to get money and to keep up his harem. The welfare of his people is only talk as far as he is concerned. This island is divided up into practically independent states under different chiefs, who go to war with one another and force their followers to do the same; they obey the Sultan only in so far as it suits them.

The Moro is a great talker, always returning to the same point. Practically nothing of consequence can be obtained from him in conference, and the less of him the better. In his religion he is naturally a fanatic. He is a wiry, sinewy, athletic fellow, very different from the Visayan or Tagalo, and quite different from the Filipino generally. In physical appearance he is a distinct type in the Orient. He has a bold and haughty bearing and freedom of manners extending to an almost defiant carriage. He is brave to fearlessness, a born pirate, and essentially a fighting man, ever at war with each other in some part of the Sultanate, never happy unless on a marauding expedition and stealing from his neighbors, friends and foes alike. The chief who is the most successful thief is the most respected and most powerful among chiefs. He is constitutionally indisposed to work.

Two years of patient and trying American work among these Moros is effecting wonders, and now hundreds are engaged in various kinds of labor and each month adds to the number in the most encouraging way. The Moro trades with his neighbors on market days in the various coins of the realm and foreign moneys. At other times he is a free ocean rover, extending his trading voyages as far north as the islands of Negros and Panay; south to the Celebes and Borneo, and westwardly to the Palawan. He is the most successful of smugglers, and a little act of piracy when chance offers goes without mention. He is the most perfect of aquatic beings, and skillful small boat sailor or large prau navigator extant. He can no more drown than can fish. There is no record of a Moro drowning. He can dive to the bottom of the sea at depths from 75 to 100 feet for the valuable mother of pearl shell, and his life is largely at sea from infancy. His favorite weapon is the terrible borong or krise. He is a formidable enemy and a suspicious, superstitious and uncomfortable sort of fanatical friend. In dealing with him it would best to make up your mind what you want, tell him, and after explaining why it should be done, close the discussion. This would show power, which is the only thing recognized by the Moros.

The revenue of the Sultan is derived from arbitrary fines; he has no system of taxes or rents.

No trouble has arisen on account of slavery, but is liable to occur if there is any unauthorized meddling. Slavery is recognized by the Koran, so the worst people to deal with it would be the religious sects. Properly dealt with, Colonel Sweet does not think it would be hard to stop slavery, as the owners get very little pecuniary benefit from it. Compensated emancipation would eventually end it. The natives of the islands are natural pirates, the multitude of small islands and reefs favoring the profession. These pirates are committed against each other, or against Chinamen.

Justice as we understand it is unknown in the government of the Sultan. The desire to get money overrides all other considerations. At the present instant the lower classes have more confidence in us, but the Sultan and chiefs are obstructive factors in all our efforts for the betterment of the condition of the Moro people. They have no honest desire for American methods of honest administration, when the whole people will be benefited, unless there is some consideration in it for them.

The Sultan expressed a desire to visit the United States on his return from Singapore, but stated he was too poor to do this at his own expense. Perhaps it would be an excellent and paying investment for the Government to take him, with a party of his principal followers, through the United States, so they can see and realize what our country is.

Our relations with the poor, who are the great mass of the people, are cordial. Nine out of ten of the population of the islands would gladly renounce all allegiance to the Sultan and Dattos and swear allegiance to the United States. There can be no progress until the United States takes complete control of the islands.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

An effective illustration of the thoroughness which characterizes the executive branch of the military service appears in the annual report of Brig. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office. During the last fiscal year this office received 181,982 calls for information, 84,235 of them being for the military history of officers and men engaged in the Civil War and other wars—yet so excellent is the organization that nearly 93 per cent. of the whole number of cases were disposed of within 24 hours after the calls were made, and the year closed without a single case awaiting action.

Inasmuch as application for the award of the Congressional medal of honor to officers and men of the Volunteer forces have to be passed upon by his office, General Ainsworth includes in his report a summary of the history of the issue of such medals, and as there is likely to be some controversy as to whether two or more medals of the same kind should be given to one person, it is pointed out that the Department has always declined to consider applications for such awards. It is believed that in cases where two medals were issued, the second award was due to ignorance of the first. The whole number of Congressional medals of

honor issued from 1863 to June 30, 1901, was 2,525.

The partial codification of the rulings of the Department on questions relating to the business conduct of the office has proved so satisfactory that an extension of the work is recommended. The records of the individual military service and medical treatment of the Volunteers engaged in the Spanish War have been reproduced by the index-record card system, and the records of the more recently disbanded regiments are now in course of production. During the year 765,819 military cards and 190,004 medical cards were prepared. The whole number of record cards prepared from the time the system was introduced down to June 30, 1901, was 49,942,351.

A notable achievement of the office during the year was the completion of the publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion, including those of both the Union and the Confederate Armies. The magnitude of this work, which has been in progress for many years, is indicated by the fact that it has cost \$2,858,514.67, not counting the pay of Army officers detailed from time to time for duty in connection with this undertaking. The books to be distributed under the law authorizing the publication of this work will number 1,541,493, including 12,615 sets of atlases.

In view of the enormous value of the records which have been brought together in the Record and Pension Office, General Ainsworth's recommendation that a fireproof building be provided for them should need no argument to insure its adoption. There is a plan for the erection of such a structure, too, in the fact that the cost of maintaining the office is being steadily reduced by the introduction of improved methods, the salary list alone showing an annual average saving of \$501,540 since 1894.

THE CARTER CASE AGAIN.

A Chicago despatch of Nov. 6, says: "Oberlin M. Carter, now a convict in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is to have an opportunity to be heard in a civil court upon the matters which led to his conviction by court-martial. He now has the assurance of the Government authorities that all the evidence is to be reviewed before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States Circuit Court in this city, the hearing to take place, probably, within a few months. Carter will be called on as a witness in his own behalf and for the purpose of testifying in court he will be released temporarily from his place of confinement. All the evidence which was heard by the court-martial will be gone into exhaustively, but even if the court should find for the ex-captain in the civil suit it will, while acting as a moral vindication, have no effect upon the finding of the court-martial, unless, as a consequence of such moral vindication the President exercises his power of pardon.

The principal provision made in the stipulation is that the issues in all the suits now pending in the Federal courts shall be united with the case in the Federal Court at Chicago. The examination of witnesses is to be held there, either before Judge Kohlsaat, or a Master in Chancery to be named by him. After a full examination the ownership of the bonds and other securities of Carter, which the Government claims as its property, will be determined by the court. The decision in this court will affect the standing of the cases in all the other courts similarly.

Pending a decision in this central case, the property held in the name of Carter's relatives, which has been impounded through receiverships in the various courts, will remain intact. The amount impounded up to date is said to be nearly \$500,000. Other bonds in the possession of Carter's relatives will be turned over to the custody of the court temporarily by agreement.

When the case shall be disposed of finally these valuable assets will become either the property of the Government or of Carter. So confident is Carter of final vindication that he cheerfully joined in this agreement with the Government's representative.

Carter's attorney, Mr. Stone, visited Carter at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago. He says his client knew nothing of the arrangements that were being made, but when the papers of agreement were shown to him he almost cried for joy.

"I will be vindicated," he said. "The public will have the chance of learning of the wrong that has been done me. It will be shown where the court-martial erred. I place my faith in the civil courts."

FROM THE ISLANDS.

A new building is being erected for the Porto Rico Normal School at a cost of \$25,000. The school has 75 pupils.

General Wood has abolished the prefects of the municipal government of Havana, which means a saving of \$60,000 per year. The prefects, or submayors, as they were sometimes called, were ward officers who had little or nothing to do, and their duties will hereafter be performed by the regular police.

More than 1,000 Spanish immigrants landed in Havana on Oct. 31. They will find employment on the plantations.

The first steel office building in San Juan, P. R., is now in process of construction.

The receipts of the Havana Custom House for the month of October amounted to \$1,026,871.

Since the discovery that mosquitoes are the means of transmitting yellow fever, the health authorities of Havana have been specially watchful of the water supply. Major Gorgas, Medical Department, U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer, has issued an order warning the public that persons having deposits of water on their premises in which the larvae of the mosquito are found will be punished.

"La Relieve," a Madrid newspaper, publishes a long article in eulogy of Col. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., Adjutant General of the Military Department of Cuba, in the course of which it says: "Colonel Scott is a man of the widest information, of profound knowledge and unusual intelligence, a love of the progress and of the glorious traditions of his country and who has shown himself in every field to be a man of big heart and of the noblest sentiments."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$100,000 to found a library in San Juan, Porto Rico, is conditioned on the granting of \$6,000 a year to support the institution.

A recent wedding in Ponce, P. R., was that of Miss Mary Porror to Mr. William Oppenheimer, official interpreter of the Ponce District Court.

General Maso, who has announced himself as a candidate for President of Cuba, refuses to define his position on the Platt Amendment. The Havana Post calls him a dodger.

PERSONALS.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger is back at his home in Georgetown, D. C.

Comdr. A. P. Nazro, U. S. N., and bride are visiting in Newport, R. I.

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, U. S. N., has arrived in Paris, France, from Samoa on sick leave.

Lieut. G. J. Hasson, Philippine Scouts, left Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 4, to join his command in the Philippines.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert C. Humber, 10th U. S. Inf., at Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 24.

Comdr. T. C. McLean, U. S. N., will command the Cincinnati, preparing for service at the Navy Yard, New York.

Major Thos. R. Adams, Asst. Inspector General, has now got comfortably settled down to duty at San Antonio, Texas.

Asst. Surg. C. B. Millhoff, U. S. A., left the service this week by resignation and is at present located at Johnstown, Pa.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U. S. N., will assume command of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 25, relieving Capt. W. W. Reisinger.

Capt. E. M. Leary and Lieut. C. J. Naylor, of the Cavalry, have rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from a pleasant visit to Key West.

Capt. Fox Connor, Art. Corps, left Fort Myer, Va., for Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week, to take command of the 123d Company, Coast Artillery.

General G. M. Randall, U. S. A., is now comfortably settled at Vancouver Barracks and is on duty as commanding general, Department of the Columbia.

Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, of Vermont, recently appointed to the Army, has been assigned to the 2d U. S. Cav., instead of the 8th, as previously announced.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Mills, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Mills visited in Washington, D. C., this week and will return to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., about the end of November.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and Mrs. Brooke left Governors Island Nov. 5 for Washington, D. C., to attend the marriage of Gen. H. C. Corbin to Miss Patten.

Sgt. D. O. Lewis, U. S. N., who has been granted three months' sick leave from the U. S. S. Philadelphia, is well known at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where he has been on duty several times and is regarded as a "Sloper" by his friends in the Service.

Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Paymaster Sullivan, U. S. N., of the Wisconsin, was reported quite sick at Sidney, Wash., for a few days last week. She is now out again, but complains of an attack of rheumatism.

Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps has purchased a handsome house on Vernon Heights, Oakland, Cal., and will make his permanent home there. Commander Phelps' new home is near the residence of United States Senator G. C. Perkins.

The detail of Col. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., as a member of the U. S. Lighthouse Board, relieving Brigadier General Gillespie, is additional to the duty already performed by Colonel Hains as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Lieut. Louis F. Buck, Art. Corps, was expected at Governors Island, N. Y., this week, from where after a short stay he will go to Fort Monroe, Va. The members of Co. G, 22d N. G. N. Y., in which the lieutenant served formerly, have presented him with a handsome sword and equipments.

Mrs. S. R. Colhoun and Miss Colhoun, who have lately returned from Europe, are stopping at the Crocker, 915 Leavenworth street, San Francisco, Cal. Pay Inspector S. R. Colhoun, U. S. N., is Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific on the battleship Iowa, now at Panama.

The name of Dewey is not likely to cease being borne in the Navy List for some time to come. Following the name of the Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey, there is his cousin, Lieutenant Theodore G. Dewey, and following him appears Rupert C. Dewey, second lieutenant, U. S. M. C.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Quinby, U. S. N., who has been detailed to the Alabama as navigator, reporting Nov. 5, has been on duty at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company for some time past and has become thoroughly familiar with the construction of the vessels of the Alabama type.

The promotion of Lieut. Col. Charles Morton, U. S. A., carries him from the 4th Cavalry to the 8th Cavalry, and transfers him from the Philippines to Cuba. On his way to his new station Colonel Morton was taken sick at Denver, Colo., while on a visit to Capt. Deane Monahan, U. S. A., retired. He is now on sick leave at Hamilton, Mo., where he arrived Oct. 28.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., wants a white horse. A gray horse will not do. He must be milk white from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, without a black or gray or red hair on him. Such horses have been bred and sold but they usually have been bought for the circus. This horse must be at least sixteen hands high, proportionately built, for Miles is a big man.

On Nov. 16 next the 125th anniversary of the battle of Fort Washington, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with the cooperation of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, will dedicate a memorial marking the site of the old Revolutionary fort. The memorial, which is the gift of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, is to be erected upon the site of the northeast bastion of the fort, on Fort Washington avenue, New York city.

Daniel G. George, a gray-haired survivor of Cushing's expedition that sank the rebel ram Albemarle during the Civil War, lives at Haverhill, Mass. He first served in the Civil War in the ranks of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, and after three years of hard fighting in that command he was, at his own request, transferred to the Navy, and assigned to the Chicopee, and it was while he was on board this ship that the chance came which made him one of the heroes whose names should never be forgotten. Only one other survivor of the Cushing expedition is said to be living.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. A., who, as a guest of Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, remained over the night of Oct. 25 at the latter's residence at Quarantine, went on board the St. Paul from a Quarantine tug on the arrival of that steamship from Southampton on Oct. 26 to meet his fiancee, Miss Edythe A. Patten, who returned with her sisters, Miss M. E. Patten, Miss J. A. Patten and Miss H. Patten, from a trip abroad, spent largely in Paris.

Lieut. D. V. McClure, U. S. A., has gone to El Paso, Tex.

Lieut. F. H. Pope, 2d U. S. Cav., has arrived at West Point, N. Y.

Capt. E. D. Scott, Art. Corps, is on duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal.

Lieut. E. M. Offley, 12th U. S. Cav., is on duty at Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.

Capt. F. A. Cook, U. S. A., has arrived at Denver, Colo., from Chicago, Ill.

Capt. E. E. Gayle, Art. Corps, has left Whiteville, N. C., for Havana, Cuba.

Capt. George W. Goode, 1st U. S. Cav., should be addressed at Springfield, Ill.

Lieut. P. H. Mullay, U. S. A., is on duty at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.

Capt. J. Ronayne, 19th U. S. Inf., has arrived at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

Capt. John S. Mallory, 2d U. S. Inf., has arrived in St. Paul, Minn., for duty, from Portland, Ore.

Lieut. S. L. Pike, 18th U. S. Inf., has arrived for duty at Fort Russell, Wyo., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. H. I. Cone, U. S. N., on Nov. 4, at 153 Yarmouth street, Norfolk, Va.

Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty in charge of the naval recruiting rendezvous at New York.

Capt. W. V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has left Montgomery, Ala., for duty at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, is a recent transfer from the California to the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. W. R. Dashiell, 24th U. S. Inf., from the Philippines, has gone to Portsmouth, Va., where he should be addressed at 601 Dinwiddie street.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, 4th U. S. Cav., to Miss Julia F. Goldsborough, daughter of Dr. E. H. Goldsborough.

General Sinclair, U. S. A., has sold his house on 19th street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Sinclair and the General are still at the Bancroft Hotel.

Capt. J. W. Howison of the Revenue Cutter Service, recently on duty at Baltimore, Md., is now on duty at New York city, in command of the Gresham.

Major H. L. Harris, A. C., lately at the Everett House, New York, has gone to Washington, D. C., for treatment at the General Hospital at the Barracks.

Mr. George Deering, son of the late Paymaster Deering, U. S. N., is visiting his mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Deering, at their home in Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Samuel Preston Moore has returned to her home at New Brighton, Staten Island, from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet, at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard Hunt have returned from their bridal tour and will reside at 1711 De Sales street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Hunt is a brother of Hon. William Hunt, the present Governor of Porto Rico.

Major Alfred Reynolds, Inspector General's Department of Dakota, has returned to St. Paul, Minn., from an inspection of Fort Meade, S. D. He reports very satisfactory progress in the construction of the new buildings there.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. William W. Phelps, U. S. N., at New York city, Nov. 5. Mrs. Phelps is spending the winter at the home of her mother, Mrs. John C. Southwick, 48 West 59th street, New York city.

Miss Jane Stone, daughter of Dr. Stone, Brightwood, D. C., is visiting the family of her uncle, Lieut. Robert Barnard Higgins, U. S. N., in Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Higgins is also well known in naval circles as one of the popular daughters of Admiral M. L. Johnson, U. S. N.

Rear Admiral Endicott, U. S. N., chief of the Department of Yards and Docks, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard Nov. 4. He inspected the site which has been selected for proposed dry dock No. 4, and also investigated the new pumping plant in dock No. 1 and dock No. 3.

Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the Naval Academy Alumni of New York, after reading The Quiberton Touch, said: "It carries with it the very air of the sea. I have not been able to lay it down until it was finished." The book is the work of Cyrus Townsend Brady, author of "Commodore Paul Jones," "Reuben James," etc., and is published by the Appletons.

Quartermaster Gen. M. I. Ludington, U. S. A., resumed his duties at the War Department on Nov. 4, after an absence of several months in the Philippines. Col. A. S. Kimball, who has been acting Quartermaster General during General Ludington's absence, has resumed his duties in New York city, in charge of the Quartermaster's Depot, 39 Whitehall street.

Major William W. Gray, U. S. A., lately from Manila, was the guest recently of his brother-in-law, Mr. John R. Kendrick, 4104 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Gray superintended the erection of the Convalescent Hospital on Corregidor Island, Manila Bay, two years ago, and has remained in charge there since its completion. Prior to his stay in the Philippines Dr. Gray served as post surgeon at Philadelphia. His present station is Fort Thomas, Ky.

Comdr. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., has been detailed for instruction duty at the U. S. Naval Ordnance Factory, Washington Navy Yard, D. C. The course of instruction at this yard has become one of the most valuable of any in the whole series of Governmental schools now in operation for the various departments of the Naval Service, and the officer graduated from the Ordnance Factory, after going through with the entire curriculum, can compete with any in the world in his mastery of gunnery or ordnance subjects.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Nov. 6 were the following: Capt. A. S. Bickham, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bickham; Capt. W. V. Judson, U. S. A.; Col. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., and Miss Guenther; Lieut. A. A. McKethan, U. S. A.; Comdr. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, U. S. N.; Col. C. C. Sniffen, U. S. A.; Capt. P. H. Lyon, U. S. A.; Lieut. M. K. Cunningham, U. S. A.; Col. A. S. Burt, U. S. A.; Col. W. L. Alexander, U. S. A.; Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. D. Bloomberg, U. S. A.; Capt. L. S. McCormick, U. S. A., and Lieut. H. Benham, U. S. A.

Capt. O. W. B. Farr, Art. Corps, is on duty at Havana, Cuba.

Mrs. H. W. Lawton has left Louisville, Ky., for Peebles Valley, Ky.

Capt. H. F. Rethers, 3d U. S. Inf., is on duty at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. A. S. Oberly, U. S. N., has changed his address from Avon, Conn., to Easton, Pa.

Lieut. H. Colvocoreses, U. S. M. C., is on duty at the Marine Barracks, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. J. W. Moon, 2d U. S. Cav., should be addressed at Matanzas, Cuba, until further orders.

Admiral O'Neil, U. S. N., is passing this winter at the Grafton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Capt. C. B. Hardin, 18th U. S. Inf., has arrived at Fort Bliss, Tex., from Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Dr. Charles E. Macdonald, late Captain and Asst. Surg., U. S. V., has located permanently at Jeffersonville, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. George H. Weeks, U. S. A., should be addressed at the Hamilton, 14th and K streets, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Clarence Carrigan, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort McHenry, Md., for duty with the 90th Co., Coast Art.

Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., lately from the Philippines, arrived at Atlanta, Ga., this week for duty at Fort McPherson.

Gen. Alex. J. Perry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Perry have had a visit from their son-in-law, Prof. Fairfield Osborne, of New York.

Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, Chief Constructor of the Navy, has changed his address to 1823 Jefferson place, Washington, D. C.

Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., who will be retired for age on June 23 next, is located at Los Angeles, Cal., for the winter.

We note that Col. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., has been Recorder of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion for over 30 years.

Miss Battles is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Colonel Andrews, U. S. A., at their home, 2400 Columbian road, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Surg. Henry Page, U. S. A., left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week on a month's leave and will join at Fort Monroe, Va., early in December.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Ford, U. S. A., lately of Fort Washington, Md., has joined at Washington Barracks, D. C., and taken charge of the Medical Department at that post.

Col. C. E. L. B. Davis and W. H. Stener, E. C., and Major W. E. Birkhimer, Art. Corps, sailed from San Francisco Oct. 31, for Manila to examine proposed improvements to the harbor.

Among the young men recently appointed as assistant surgeon in the Regular Army is Dr. Charles A. Ragan, a son of Capt. Charles A. Ragan, of Washington, and who, though a legal resident of the State of Tennessee, has for considerably more than a decade claimed that city as his home.

The engagement of Miss Mary Stone, daughter of former Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Stone, U. S. N., is announced, the groom expectant being Mr. Leroy Gough. The date of the wedding has not been definitely fixed, but it is understood will come off in the early spring. The mother of Miss Stone is a daughter of the late Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, U. S. N., formerly Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The receptions and dinners at the White House for the season of 1902 are as follows: Wednesday, Jan. 1, New Year's reception; Thursday, Jan. 2, Cabinet dinner; Tuesday, Jan. 7, diplomatic reception; Thursday, Jan. 9, diplomatic dinner; Tuesday, Jan. 14, judicial reception; Thursday, Jan. 16, Supreme Court dinner; Thursday, Jan. 23, Congressional reception; Thursday, Jan. 30, Army and Navy reception. There will be no public reception in the evening as heretofore in the White House.

Capt. Francis P. Fremont of the 2d U. S. Inf., who was tried before a G. C. M. at Manila for assault on an enlisted man and using obscene language, has been found guilty and sentenced to be suspended from rank and command for six months on half-pay, and to be confined to the limits of the headquarters of his regiment for the same period. Captain Fremont was a cadet, U. S. Military Academy, from July 1, 1872, to Sept. 8, 1874. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 3d Inf., Sept. 1, 1879.

Among the lieutenants recently appointed in the Regular Army are the following former members of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Arthur Foillon, ex-C. D.; Edward S. Hartshorn, ex-C. G.; William F. Judson, ex-C. B.; Theodore B. Taylor, ex-C. I.; Frederick J. Turner, ex-C. F.; Edward T. Donnelly, ex-C. B.; William Counell, ex-C. A., and Garrison Ball Lieutenant Judson, who served in the Philippines in a Volunteer regiment, resigned from the Army a few weeks since, and is now Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th N. G. N. Y.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Fox, U. S. N., who has the matter of subscriptions for memorial tablet at the Naval Academy to the memory of the late Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper, in charge, announces that while the subscriptions are called for from officers who were acquainted with the late Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper, those having the matter in charge would be only too glad to receive small subscriptions from any of the enlisted personnel who were acquainted with this gallant officer, and to whom it might be a pleasure to have some part in this commemoration of his heroic death, especially men who were of the U. S. S. Petrel when he died in attempting to save the lives of some of their messmates. Commander Fox should be addressed care of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, that grand soldier, is back from a six months' tour in Europe. Meeting him looking the picture of health and chock full of vitality nerve and energy, the thought came to me whether this system of compulsory retirement from the Army at sixty-four years of age is altogether wise. It seems a pity that a man of Wesley Merritt's attainments as an officer should be lost to the Army for perhaps ten or more years when, with his health and temperament, they might be his best. Undoubtedly, there are men in the Army whom it would be better for the Service to compulsorily retire at fifty, or even younger. On the other hand, General Merritt is an example of a poor many who would be more useful after sixty-four than nine out of ten of their fellow-officers before that age. As will be remembered, General Merritt was married in seconds no less than two years ago to Miss Williams, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of the distinguished lawyer of Chicago, Norman Williams.—*Town Topics*.

Lieut. E. R. West, Art. Corps, has taken command of the 37th Company at Fort Washington, Md.

Asst. Surg. B. K. Ashford, U. S. A., was called from Fort Slocum, N. Y., this week by a death in his family.

Major J. C. Mallory, U. S. A., has closed his cottage at Newport, R. I., for the season, and returned to New York.

Gen. G. A. Forsyth, U. S. A., at present residing at New London, N. H., reached his 64th birthday Nov. 7th.

Lieut. R. W. Walker, 8th U. S. Cav., has arrived at Puerto Principe, Cuba, for duty, from Fort Gibson, L. T.

Cadet John E. Monroe, U. S. M. A., was thrown from his horse at cavalry drill Nov. 1 and broke his arm.

Col. C. De Witt, U. S. A., and Mrs. De Witt are at the Cairo, Washington, D. C., where they have apartments.

Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, 17th U. S. Inf., left Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 30 en route to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Lieut. Preston Brown of the 2d U. S. Inf. arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., from the Philippines, accompanied by a Filipino servant.

Lieut. Oscar D. Weed, A. C., lately of Governors Island, arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., this week for duty with the 41st Co.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., who has been seriously ill at 3508 Prospect avenue, Washington, D. C., is reported as improving.

Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, Art. Corps, of Fort Terry, N. Y., has been called to Pittsburg, Pa., by the recent death of his father.

Col. James Biddle, U. S. A., and Mrs. Biddle have returned to Washington, D. C., from their summer home at Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Capt. H. O. Williams, 4th U. S. Inf., on leave of absence during November and December, is stopping at the Grand Hotel, New York city.

Miss Margaret H. Corliss, daughter of Col. A. W. Corliss, U. S. A., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Phinney, of Arlington, Mass., a suburb of Boston.

Mrs. George W. Laws, wife of Lieutenant Laws, U. S. N., returned from abroad in October. Her friends will regret to learn of her serious illness.

Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, 25th Inf., U. S. A., who has served as Superintendent of Immigration at Manila for the last year, has rejoined his regiment.

Lieut. M. M. Falls, 12th U. S. Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week on a few weeks' leave to be spent in his native State, North Carolina, for the benefit of his health.

Asst. Surg. Paul S. Halloran, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 30, and left for Washington, D. C., for a course of instruction at the Army Medical School.

Mrs. W. C. Cowles, wife of Capt. Cowles of the Navy and sister of President Roosevelt, it is reported, has lost valuable brooch, valued at several thousand dollars. Detectives are trying to recover it.

Lieut. F. L. Poindexter, U. S. A., recently appointed, was married on Nov. 4, in Christ Church in Alexander, Va., to Miss Charlotte Thornton Mason, daughter of Col. toy Mason of Fredericksburg, Va.

The friends of Dr. Bath will be glad to learn that he is slowly recovering from his long illness, and hopes to be about again shortly, though he will not take up the practice of medicine for some time to come.

Major W. C. Borden, surgeon, commanding the Army General Hospital at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., has moved from the barracks to the city and is now living at 1825 Kalorama avenue.

Lieut. J. A. Berry, Art. Corps, recently transferred to the 12th Battery, Fort Douglas, Utah, will not leave Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, for his new station until the arrears artillery target practice there has been completed.

In order to permit more time for the preparation of the use, the general court-martial appointed for the trial of Col. Robert L. Meade, Marine Corps, will meet at New York city, Nov. 19, instead of Nov. 12, as originally ordered.

Mrs. Babcock, wife of Col. J. B. Babcock, U. S. A., has been visiting friends in Washington, D. C., and has gone to New York City for a visit before returning to San Francisco, Cal., where Colonel Babcock is now stationed.

Col. D. L. Brainard and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, of New York City, were guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Christian for the Yale game and hop at West Point Saturday. Mrs. Christian entertained with a dinner for them the same evening.

The Putnams announce the prospective publication of an illustrated life of Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, U. S. N., Commander of the U. S. steamer *USS Monitor* in her action with the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*. It is by John M. Ellcott, Lieut. U. S. N.

Miss Anita Poore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore, will make her debut this winter, and is one of Washington's most attractive rosebuds. Miss Poore has just returned from Europe, where she has been tending school. She is a sister of Mrs. Maus, wife of Col. M. P. Maus, U. S. A.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee holds its annual reunion at Indianapolis, Ind., on Nov. 13 and 14, and through its President, Gen. G. M. Dodge, extends a cordial invitation to the members of the Society the Army of the Potomac to attend. It is hoped that as many as possible will be present.

Paymr. John Ross Martin, who has been on the Richmond at League Island for the past two years and a half, is detached and ordered to Manila as purchasing paymaster at naval station there. It is said that before long he will be married to Miss Katherine Parker of Elton, Md. Miss Parker is a daughter of the late Col. Parker and granddaughter of Dr. Charles W. Parker and Rev. Andrew Barratt, all of Elton.

Capt. William F. Meeks, recently mustered out as captain of the 26th U. S. Volunteers, commanded by Col. E. C. which saw considerable service in the Philippines, has been elected to the Assembly from the 22d District of New York by a handsome vote. Captain Meeks, who served as quartermaster in the 26th, had previously seen service in Cuba during the Spanish War. Before returning to the United States from the Philippines, he visited China and Japan. The captain is very popular, and has received numerous congratulations from his Army friends on his election to the Assembly.

The President has appointed to the existing vacancy for let at large at West Point Charles Gatewood, son of late Lieutenant Gatewood, 6th U. S. Cavalry, who distinguished himself in many Apache campaigns, and who will be remembered in the Army as the officer who

rode boldly into Geronimo's camp and demanded his surrender after the troops had been pursuing this chief and his band for over eighteen months, during which time our border along Sonora and Chihuahua had become almost a desert through the incessant raids of these Indians. Lieutenant Gatewood was retired from service for injuries received while endeavoring to blow up a building at Fort McKinney which had been set on fire by the "Rustlers" in their desire to burn the cattle owners who were held under the protection of troops during the Rustler War, which raged along the Platte and Powder Rivers in the early '90s.

A Washington correspondent says: "I learn Captain Crozier's health is not very good, but his friends at the War Department are still strongly hoping that there will be no hitch about his appointment. Those who do not favor his appointment are working hard to prevent it, but on the other hand General Corbin, Secretary Root, and, I believe, the President, are all in favor of giving him the position. It is believed that Captain Crozier's sickness is being greatly exaggerated by those who do not wish him to get the appointment."

Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, of the 27th United States Infantry, and Miss Ethel Kline, daughter of Col. Jacob Kline, of the 21st Infantry, were married in Boston, Mass., November 4. Miss Kline, who is a little more than nineteen years old, graduated from a school in Lowell, Mass., last June. She was invited to some Hallowe'en festivities in the school and spent Sunday Nov. 3 there. She went to Boston on Nov. 4 and soon after her friends were informed by telegraph of her marriage to Captain Kline. At Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., the announcement of the wedding created quite a surprise, as no one there, it is said, had looked for such an event.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., occupied the place of honor at the dinner of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, held at the American House, Boston, Mass., Nov. 6. Contrary to the rules of the order, which do not allow speeches, the General was asked to make a brief address. General Miles was presented by General Draper, who alluded briefly to the record of Miles as a soldier. When General Miles arose to respond, every man in the room stood up, and three rousing cheers were given. After thanking the company for its cordial greeting, General Miles talked about what is being done by the Government in the matter of coast defense. He said: "I believe this country will soon be so fortified that it will be impregnable to assault from any power in the world." He spoke of the wars in which the United States had engaged, of the patriotism of the American soldier, and said it pleased him greatly to see the veterans of the Civil War gathered together, enjoying themselves with as much spirit as they did thirty years ago, and singing the old, stirring songs of war times.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Henry H. Kuhn, U. S. A., retired, died at Johnstown, Pa., Nov. 1. At the outbreak of the Civil War he served in the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves as a private, corporal and sergeant. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 23d U. S. Colored Infantry April 4, 1864, and a second lieutenant in the U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 5, 1865. On Jan. 22, 1867, he was appointed a second lieutenant of the 42d U. S. Inf., and was retired on Dec. 31, 1870, with the rank of captain, on account of wounds in the line of duty. Under the act of March 3, 1875, he was placed on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant. Captain Kuhn had served as Grand Commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Knights Templars and had attained the thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. At the time of the Johnstown flood he was put in charge of the commissary department. He was a member of Daniel H. Hastings' staff when the latter was Governor of Pennsylvania.

At the burial of the remains of Naval Cadet Philip Maitland O'Reilly, who died at Fort Monroe on Oct. 24, and which were interred at Arlington Oct. 26, the pallbearers were his class mates—Cadets W. Lee Pryor of Missouri, Leroy Brooks, Jr., of Ohio, James A. Campbell, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Louis B. Porterfield of Alabama, Charles S. Kerriek of California, Julius C. Townsend of Iowa, Gilbert J. Rowcliff of Illinois, and Richard Wainwright, Jr., of Washington, D. C. The body bearers were eight Marines from the Washington Barracks.

Gen. Joseph MacDonald, aged 81 years, a brother of the late Major Philip W. MacDonald, U. S. A., died at Cumberland, Md., Oct. 26.

Mrs. Hallie J. Manley, widow of the late Comdr. Henry DeH. Manley, U. S. N., died at Philadelphia on Oct. 29. Commander Manley was retired in 1883 and died in November, 1893.

Mrs. Ellen Evans Lally, who died last week at Augusta, Me., aged 80, was the last surviving child of George Evans, of Gardiner, one of the most profound statesmen and lawyers the State ever produced, who served in both houses of Congress. He was chairman of the Commission on Mexican Claims in 1849. She was a reigning belle in Washington in the early forties, when she was married to Major Follett Thornton Lally, who served with distinction in the Mexican War and was mustered out Aug. 26, 1848.

Official advices from the Philippines received this week announce the death of Asst. Surg. John C. Orr, U. S. V., at Tucuran, Mindanao, Sept. 12, of dysentery, and the death of Contract Surg. G. S. Dean at Manila, Sept. 15, of variola.

Mrs. David P. Elmer, mother of Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey, wife of Major Bailey, U. S. A., died at Bridgeport, N. J., Nov. 2.

Major Alex. Sharp, Paymaster, retired, who died at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Nov. 2, was born at Green Spring, Cumberland County, Pa. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and he practiced medicine in St. Louis, Mo., in the early 50s. He was married Feb. 7, 1854, to Nellie Wrenshall, daughter of Frederick Dent, Esq., of Whitehaven, St. Louis County, Mo., who was also the father of Mrs. U. S. Grant. Major Sharp was in charge of a United States Hospital at Cairo, Ill., for several months, during which time the wounded from the battle of Belmont were received. His health gave way under the arduous work incident to his hospital service, which he was obliged to relinquish. Upon regaining his health he was for some months with the headquarters of Gen. U. S. Grant during his campaign in Virginia. At the close of the war Major Sharp was appointed Postmaster of Richmond, Va., by President Lincoln, where he remained until appointed Marshall of the District of Columbia by President Grant. In 1877 he was commissioned a major and paymaster in the Army, retiring in 1889 having reached the age of 64. For the last five years Major Sharp has resided in California. There survive

him his widow and six children—Lieut. Comdr. Alex. Sharp, U. S. N.; U. S. G. Sharp, Louis D. Sharp, Mrs. James S. Pettit, Mrs. J. B. Bennet and Mrs. D. E. Nolan.

Major Edwin Styles Curtis, of the Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who had been on recruiting duty in Brooklyn, N. Y., died on Nov. 4, at his home, 11 Cambridge place, from heart disease, after an illness of a week. Major Curtis was born at Red Hook, N. Y. He entered the United States Army when he was 16 years old as a private in Co. D, 48th N. Y. Vols., Sept. 1, 1861. He was discharged Sept. 16, 1863, on which date he was appointed a cadet at the U. S. M. A., being graduated June 17, 1867, as a 2d Lieut., and was assigned to the 2d Art. He received his promotion as Major in May last. The interment was at West Point, on Thursday, Nov. 7. Mrs. Curtis, a son, Harold P., and two daughters, survive him. For the present they will reside at the Major's late residence, No. 11 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Major H. C. Danes, Art. Corps, U. S. A., died Nov. 4, at the Presidio, San Francisco, from an affection of the kidneys. He arrived from Manila a few days ago and served during the campaign in China. Major Danes was born in New York, and was appointed a cadet at the U. S. M. A., July 1, 1862, and was graduated in June, 1867, as a 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 3d Artillery. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in December, 1872, captain in February, 1885, and major in May last.

Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, U. S. A., retired, died at Palmyra, Wis., Nov. 4. He served through the Civil War as Hospital Steward of the 40th Iowa Vols., and as Asst. Surg. of the 22d Iowa Vols. He was appointed a 2d Lieut., 8th U. S. Cav., June 30, 1868, was promoted 1st Lieut. March 3, 1875, and retired with that rank July 26, 1886, for disability in the line of duty.

The Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, who died at Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 31, was appointed Chaplain of the 80th New York Vols. in 1861, resigned in November, 1862, appointed Hospital Chaplain of Vols. in February, 1863, and mustered out in July, 1865. He was 85 years of age and had a high reputation as author and journalist.

The death of Li Hung Chang deprives China of a soldier and statesman whose achievements properly occupy an important place in the history of the empire. Of humble origin, he became one of the most powerful leaders of his people. His scholarship was broad and thorough, his military genius, as manifested in the suppression of the Taiping rebellion, was of the highest order, and his skill in statecraft distinguished him as a master. His friendship for General Grant was one of the distinctive traits of his character. Between the two men, who were born in the same year, there was a band of sympathy having its origin in a similarity of experience and to some extent in a similarity of character. Li's friendship was heartily reciprocated by General Grant, who visited him in China during his tour of the world, and was received with great honors. It was Grant that gave Li Hung Chang the title of "the Bismarck of the East." When Li visited the United States in 1896 the great Viceroy was received with impressive demonstrations of respect.

Capt. Roger H. Anderson, 9th Inf., died from pneumonia in Manila, P. I., Nov. 7. He was born in Georgia and received an appointment on Oct. 30, 1884, as a 2d lieut., and was assigned to the 9th Inf. His promotion to 1st lieutenant occurred in 1889, and he received his captaincy in 1898. He served in Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico, and before and during the Spanish War he was stationed at Madison Barracks, New York. He was ordered to Manila and saw service with the China relief expedition. He was in command of a battalion of his regiment in the battles of Peitsang and Hangtsun, and was recommended by Major General Chaffee for the brevet of major for marked efficiency. He also participated in the relief of Pekin. A widow survives him.

Gen. James Hagan died at Mobile, Ala., Nov. 7, in his 80th year. He was Mexican War veteran, joining Colonel Hay's Texas Rangers and taking part in the storming of Monterey. At the beginning of the Civil War he was commissioned a captain, and after the battle of Shiloh he was made colonel of the 3d Alabama Cav. The last two years of the war he was a brigade commander under General Wheeler.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.

LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

A General Order of the Army promulgating rules and regulations for the government of the school of submarine defense to be established at Fort Totten, published Nov. 8, provides:

1. School will embrace course of instruction for officers and enlisted men and shall consist of the Commandant, Adjutant and such instructors, officers, non-commissioned officers and troops as are assigned for duty.

2. The general administration is to be entrusted to the school board, which will consist of the Commandant as president and instructors as members. They are to meet once a week.

3. There will be courses of instruction for officers and enlisted men, including electrician sergeants and candidates for same.

4. The Adjutant of the school will be ex-officio the secretary of the school board.

5. The Commandant and instructors shall constitute a board known as the torpedo board, to which will be referred subjects pertaining to torpedo warfare, submarine mining and coast defense upon which the Commanding General of the Army may desire its recommendations.

6. The method of procedure followed by military boards shall govern meetings of school and torpedo boats and a majority will constitute a quorum.

7. No action affecting the department of instruction will be taken to the school board unless the head of the department shall have an opportunity to present his views. Instructors will be respected and obeyed whether junior or senior to officers under instruction.

8. The course of instruction for officers will include a period of one year and will be practical. Student officers will report to the Commandant on Oct. 15 in each year, and the course of study will commence Nov. 1.

10. The course of instruction for officers will be divided into departments as follows: A. Electricity, mines and mechanics. B. Chemistry and explosives. C. Such special studies as are recommended by the school board.

11. The method of instruction in the several departments will be by course reading and lectures and by

practical demonstrations in the use of machines, instruments and apparatus.

12. Officers will be required to prepare papers on the subjects of instruction.

13. Establishes the stated number of hours required for investigation in reading, and the practical manipulation of machines, instruments, etc.

14. An examination will be held at the conclusion of each course. Officers who fail will be re-examined at the close of the year.

15. Officers who satisfactorily finish the course will be given certificates of proficiency, and their names will be borne on the Army Register.

16. The course of instruction for enlisted men will be six months and will be essentially practical. The course will conclude with an examination in the care and use of mechanical instruments.

17. The Commandants of the school will make a detailed report to the Adjutant General each year with recommendations for the conduct of the school.

18. The Commandant of the school will keep himself informed as to new inventions or discoveries and will recommend publications intended for instruction therein.

The remainder of the order is devoted to prescribing the method of disbursing funds for the school. The Commandant is authorized to expend ammunition at times and in such quantities as are necessary for the purposes of the school, provided the amount expended does not exceed 50 per cent. of the amount allowed for Fort Totten.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of 1st Lieutenant to date from Oct. 30, 1901.

Charles Alexander Ragan of Tennessee, original vacancy, 214 Fourth street, N. E., Washington, D. C.; William Russell Eastman of Virginia, original vacancy, Falls Church Va., Geo. William Jean, of Kentucky, original vacancy, Danville, Ky.; James Frank Hall of Massachusetts, original vacancy, 149 Stackpole street, Lowell, Mass.; Raymond Franklin Metcalfe of New York, original vacancy, care of German Deaconess Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edwin W. Rich of Massachusetts, original vacancy, 47 Dana street, Cambridge, Mass.; Perry Lee Boyer of Virginia, original vacancy, Woodstock, Va.; James M. Phalen of Illinois, original vacancy, care Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

CAVALRY ARM.

First Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 8th Cav., to be captain, Oct. 21, 1901, vice Walcutt, 2d Cav., detailed for service in the Q. M.'s Department.

To be 2d Lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901:

Robert M. Nolan of Louisiana, late captain, 38 Vols., to 3d Cav., 1122 Nashville avenue, New Orleans, La.; Edward O. Perkins, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 29 Vols., to 4th Cav., Southampton, N. Y.; Albert E. Phillips of Louisiana, late 1st lieutenant, 43 Vols., to 8th Cav., care Albertine F. Phillips, State Librarian, New Orleans, La.; William B. Renzienhausen of New Jersey, late 2d lieutenant, 29 Vols., to 5th Cav., 266 Clinton avenue, Newark, N. J.; Jens E. Stedja, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 47th Vols., to 4th Cav., Haldon Hall, Newjort, R. I.; John A. Wagner of North Carolina, late captain, 31 Vols., to 19th Cav., Asheville, N. C.; Oscar A. McGee, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 36 Vols., to 9th Cav., West Seattle, Wash.; Robert W. Reynolds of Arkansas, late 1st lieutenant, 1st Ark. Vols., to 13th Cav., Lake Village, Ark.; Robert F. Tate of Missouri, late 2d lieutenant, 23 Vols., to 12th Cav., Yazoo City, Miss.; Eugene Van N. Bissell, at large, late captain, 44th Vols., to 1st Cav., 20 Berkley place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenant James B. Mitchell, to be captain Art. Corps, Oct. 29, 1901, vice Lamoreux, detailed for service in the Q. M.'s Department.

To be 2d Lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1901.

Charles L. Fisher, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 3d Va. Vols., 12th Columbus street, Alexandria, Va.; James H. Johnston, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 46 Vols., 13 Center street, Concord, N. H.; Fielding L. Poindexter of Virginia, late private, 2d Oreg. Vols., Greenlee, Va.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be 2d Lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Alfred J. Booth of New York, late 2d lieutenant, 27th Vols., to 2d Inf., 13 N. Lexington avenue, Albany, N. Y.; Allan L. Briggs, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 47th Vols., to 7th Inf., Sea Isle City, N. J.; Henry M. Fales of New York, late 1st lieutenant, 26 Vols., to 17th Inf., 58 Christiana streets, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.; Stephen O. Fugua of Louisiana, late captain, 29 Vols., to 23d Inf., Baton Rouge, La.; James A. Higgins of Pennsylvania, late 2d lieutenant, signal officer Vols., to 30th Inf., 2229 N. Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert S. Knox of Virginia, late 1st lieutenant, 27th Vols., to 2d Inf., Fredericksburg, Va.; Chas. H. Morrow, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 37th Vols., to 18th Inf., Somerset, Ky.; Robert O. Patterson of North Carolina, late 2d lieutenant, 29th Vols., to 29th Inf., Asheville, N. C.; William H. Plummer of Massachusetts, late 1st lieutenant, 26th Vols., to 3d Inf., 3 Arch street, Worcester, Mass.; John B. Shuman of Wisconsin, late 2d lieutenant, 45th Vols., to 28th Inf., 1335 State street, La Crosse, Wis.; Charles S. Tarlton of Indiana, late 1st lieutenant, 30th Vols., to 1st Inf., 923 E. 16th street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Gideon H. Williams, at large, late 2d lieutenant, 39th Vols., to 11th Inf., Knoxville, Tenn.; Fred L. Davidson, at large, late captain, 41st Vols., to 4th Inf., 3022 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Herbert L. Evans, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 44th Vols., to 15th Inf., Napoleon, Ohio; Hunter Harris of Georgia, late private, 1st Ga. Vol. Inf., to 9th Inf., Riggs House, Washington, D. C.; Morris K. Keck of Pennsylvania, late 2d lieutenant, 42d Vols., to 12th Inf., 1010 Pine street, Scranton, Pa.; Samuel C. Orchard, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 1st Tex. Vols., to 3d Inf., Suling, Tex.; Clyde B. Parker, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 44th Vols., to 6th Inf., Oberlin, Kas.; Theodore C. Reiser, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 42d Vols., to 7th Inf., Manila, P. I.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

To be provisional 2d Lieutenant, with rank from July 1, 1901.

Henry Wessel, late 2d lieutenant, 41st Vols., to an original vacancy, vice Ward, declined, Manila, P. I.

G. O. 129, NOV. 2, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations:

156½. To test the capacity of privates of the Hospital Corps for the duties of non-commissioned officers the Surgeon General and chief surgeon may appoint lance acting hospital stewards, who will hold such appointment not to exceed three months and will be obeyed and respected as acting hospital stewards. The appointments, with the approval of the Surgeon General or chief surgeon, may be renewed for three months, but no detachment shall have more lance acting hospital stewards at a time than enough to make the proportion of all non-commissioned officers present for duty one to four privates of the Hospital Corps. Lance acting hospital stewards are on the same footing regarding reduction as acting hospital stewards. A lance acting hospital steward will wear the uniform of a private with a chevron having one bar of braid.

II. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraph 88 of the Regulation of 1901 is amended to read as follows:

88. The uniform of an officer on the retired list is that of his actual rank in his regiment or corps when retired. A retired officer with brevet commission, either in the Regular or Volunteer Service of the Army of the United States, may wear the uniform of his highest brevet grade, and an officer who has held a commission, not brevet, in the Volunteer Service may wear the uniform of his highest grade in that Service.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adj't Gen., Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 141, NOV. 4, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
I. Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, 6th Inf., is announced as Inspector of small-arms practice at the Headquarters of the Army from this date.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following allotment of staff officers to artillery districts is announced:

District of Portland.....	Capt.	Lieut.
District of Boston.....	1	1
District of Narragansett.....	1	1
District of New London.....	1	1
District of E. New York.....	1	1
District of S. New York.....	2	..
District of the Delaware.....	..	2
District of Baltimore.....	1	1
District of the Potomac.....	1	1
District of the Chesapeake.....	2	..
District of Charleston.....	1	1
District of Savannah.....	..	2
District of Key West.....	..	2
District of Pensacola.....	1	1
District of New Orleans.....	..	2
District of San Diego.....	2	..
District of San Francisco.....	2	..
District of the Columbia.....	..	2
District of Puget Sound.....	..	2
District of San Juan.....	..	2
District of Honolulu.....	1	1
Philippine Islands.....	1	1
Cuba.....	1	1
Field Artillery School.....	1	1

III. Artillery district commanders will appoint their staff officers from the available officers serving in their districts and will confine their selections to the above allowance. Should the officers selected be not unassigned application will be made for the transfer to the unassigned list. The names of the officers selected and any subsequent changes will be promptly reported to the Adjutant General of the Army.

IV. Orders and instructions issued by commanding officers of artillery districts will be so headed, the omission therein of the word "artillery" being unauthorized and not in conformity with the orders assigning commanders of artillery districts.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adj't Gen., Major Gen., U. S. A.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G. O. 142, NOV. 4, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in stations of troops are ordered:

I. Eleventh U. S. Cav., from the Departments of the East and the Missouri to the Division of the Philippines, to proceed as follows:

Second Squadron, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to New York City, to sail on transport Crook about Dec. 1, 1901; headquarters, field, staff, band, and 3d Squadron from Fort Myer, Va., to New York City, to sail on transport Buford about the middle of January, 1902; 1st Squadron, from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to San Francisco, Cal., to sail on regular transport Dec. 16, 1901.

Twenty-eight U. S. Inf., from the Department of the Columbia to the Division of the Philippines, to proceed as follows:

Two battalions (to be designated by the department commander) to San Francisco, Cal., to sail on the transport Grant about Nov. 15, 1901; headquarters, field, staff, band, and remaining battalion to San Francisco, Cal., to sail on the transport Warren about Dec. 1, 1901.

Each battalion and squadron will conduct a detachment of unassigned recruits, equal in number to its authorized strength, for assignments to regiments serving in the Division of the Philippines. These recruits will be assembled at points to be hereafter designated. The regiments named will be fully recruited and all troops will be fully clothed, armed, equipped and supplied, and provided with not to exceed fifty rounds of cartridges per man, to be carried on the person, except recruits for regiments in the Division of the Philippines, for whom arms and ammunition will not be provided. Public horses of the 11th Cav. will be left at its present stations in charge of the Q. M.'s Department.

The baggage to accompany the troops by rail will be limited to 150 pounds per man, as directed in letter of April 6, 1901, from this office, to department commanders; the heavy baggage will be forwarded by slow freight to the point of embarkation in time to be transferred to the transport carrying the troops.

Department commanders concerned will direct the embarkation of the troops and by concert of action arrange the details of the movements and advise the Adjutant General of the Army as to the progress of the preparations, reporting by telegraph the hours of departures and arrivals and strength of organizations.

The 4th, 17th, 20th and 22d Regiments of Infantry will be relieved from duty by the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, and ordered to the United States as nearly as practicable in the order named as soon as the transports are available.

Private soldiers of these regiments who are serving in their first enlistments and who have six months or more to serve will be transferred by the division commander to other regiments serving in that division, and short-term privates of other regiments who signify their intention not to re-enlist in the division will be transferred to the regiments returning to the United States. The division commander is authorized to arrange the transfer of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men other than privates as the good of the Service may require.

CIRCULAR 41, NOV. 4, 1901, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes information concerning the appointment and duties of chaplains in the Army, in accordance with Secs. 1123, R. S.; Acts of Feb. 2 and March 2, 1901, and Secs. 1124, 1125, R. S.

No candidate will be examined who is not a citizen of the United States or who does not conform to the preliminary requirements prescribed by law.

The examination as to fitness will cover physical, educational and professional or clerical qualifications. A thorough physical examination will be made by the medical member or members of the board whose certificate shall accompany its proceedings. If there be found to exist any disqualification that might impair the efficiency of the candidate as a chaplain the cause thereof will be fully stated in the certificate.

In awarding marks the board will give an aggregate weight of 2,000, to be distributed and attached to the several subjects of examination as follows: 1. Physical examination, 100; 2. Attendance at schools and academies, 100; 3. Attendance at college, 200; 4. Attendance at theological seminary, 100; 5. Pastoral work as clergyman, 200; 6. Teaching, 200; 7. Writing and spelling, 200; 8. Mathematics, 100; 9. English grammar and composition, 200; 10. Geography, 150; 11. History, 150; 12. Constitutional and International law, 100; 13. Physiology and hygiene, 50.

A candidate will not be passed by the board who shall not be awarded an average of 55 per cent. in each subject of examination, excepting attendance at a college and at a theological seminary and experience in teaching

(numbered 3, 4 and 6, respectively), and a general average of 70 per cent. in the subjects other than those excepted.

G. O. 12, NOV. 5, DEPT. EAST.
The report of armament now required monthly under circular letter from these headquarters, dated Jan. 2, 1898, will be discontinued, having been replaced by the required by General Orders No. 132, A. G. O., current series.

A monthly consolidated report of the armament of the defenses will hereafter be made in the office of the Ordnance Officer of the Department, in duplicate, one copy for the headquarters of the Army and one for Department Headquarters.

By command of Major Gen. Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. G. G.

CIRCULAR 12, OCT. 22, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Publishes a letter from the Auditor for the War Department, in reply to an inquiry sent by Capt. W. C. Langhorne, U. S. A. in accordance with the reply of the fourth auditor, when civilian employees of the Engineers Department travel under proper orders on duty connected with purely civil works over any railroad it will not be necessary to issue transportation requests for such travel. Under such circumstances the civilian employee may pay their fare and be reimbursed in the usual manner. When such employees, however, travel over land grant or bond-aided railroads on duty connected with fortifications or other military work, transportation requests will be issued. Paragraph 16 of Circular No. 15, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Sept. 25, 1897, is modified accordingly.

CIRCULAR 23, NOV. 4, DEPT. OF EAST.

In this circular, Major General Brooks publishes an extract from circular 50, H. Q. A., Dec. 18, 1890, relating to applications for discharge of enlisted men by way of favor, and says: "These instructions are so often transgressed, that the Department Commander directs that this circular be read to every organization at the first inspection after its receipt and that a copy be kept posted on the bulletin board of every orderly room."

G. O. 8, OCT. 31, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Capt. John S. Mallory, 3d Inf., having reported, is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Dakota.

G. O. 9, NOV. 1, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Announces that the four months commencing Dec. 1, 1901, and ending March 31, 1902, are designated as the ensuing annual period for active work in the lyceums at all posts of the Department.

G. O. 13, OCT. 29, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Pursuant to G. O. No. 27, dated A. G. O., Washington, July 24, 1901, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this department.

GEO. M. RANDALL, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 15, OCT. 24, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Major Thomas R. Adams, Art. Corps, Inspector General, having reported, is announced as Inspector General of the Department.

G. O. 18, OCT. 30, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Designate the four months commencing Dec. 1, 1901, and ending March 31, 1902, as the ensuing annual period for active work in the lyceums at all posts of the Department.

G. O. 21, OCT. 30, D. COLORADO.

1st Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, Art. Corps, Aide-de-Camp, is designated as acting ordnance officer and inspector of small arms practice of the department, relieving Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav.

G. O. 22, OCT. 26, DEPT. MISSOURI.

Captain Charles E. Stanton, Paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty in the Department of Missouri, with station at Omaha, Neb., relieving Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, Paymaster.

REGISTERING FIREARMS.

G. O. 57, AUG. 19, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.
All persons in this Department not in the military service, police or constabulary, will have the firearms in their possession registered, describing kind of weapon, calibre, etc., and all firearms procured in the future by persons not directly connected with the military service, police or constabulary, will be promptly registered. No one not connected with the above mentioned services will be allowed to have in their possession firearms registered.

The registers will be kept at Department and District Headquarters respectively, there being no districts in Panay and Samar at present. The record will be kept in a blank book called "Book of Permits for Arms."

By command of Brigadier General Hughes:

C. J. CRANE, Major, U. S. A., A. A. G.

SPECIAL ORDER, NOV. 7, H. Q. A.

Lieut. Col. George Greenough, Art. Corps, is detailed member of Army Retiring Board, to meet at Manila, vice Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, relieved during examination of Capt. Joseph B. Bachelor, Jr., 2d Inf., only.

Resignation 1st Lieut. Leo M. Cutts, Philippine Scouts, accepted to take effect Nov. 6.

Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Asst. Surg., detailed member Examining Board at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. Alexander Stark, Asst. Surg., relieved.

2d Lieut. Ray E. Gambell, Porto Rico regiment, to join his regiment.

Major Gonzales S. Bingham, Quartermaster, assigned temporary duty Portland, Ore.

Capt. Allen M. Smith, Asst. Surg., relieved Division Philippines, and to Baltimore. Leave granted Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, extended seven days.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Donald McNulta, 2d Inf., extended one month.

Leave 15 days granted 1st Lieut. William S. Faulkner, 2d Inf.

Capt. George F. E. Harrison, Art., to report to Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, President Examining Board, Governors Island, for examination for promotion.

Major Herbert E. Tuthill, 11th Cav., report to Commanding General, Department Columbia, for duty.

Leave one month granted Major Henry M. Anderson, Art.

Leave one month granted 2d Lieut. Jairus A. Moore, 2d Inf.

1st Lieut. James K. Parsons, 29th Inf., to Columbus Barracks; 1st Lieut. Lochlin W. Caffey, 26th Inf., to San Francisco, for assignment to duty with troops en route Philippines. The following transfers made: 1st Lieut. Phillip Corbusier from 9th to 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Calvert, from 14th to 9th Cav.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the Department of Missouri, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John McClinton, 5th Cav., aid, will proceed to and make an inspection of the troops at Fort Crook, Neb. (Oct.

port service, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station at Philadelphia after each visit. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. James L. Douglass, having been tried by a general court at Fort McPherson, Ga., and found not guilty of selling government property, in violation of the 60th Article of War, was acquitted. (Oct. 24, D. E.) Col. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M. G., is relieved from further duty in the office of the Q. M. G., and will return to his proper station at New York City. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. George I. Carter will be sent by first available transport to the Division of the Philippines for duty. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien will be sent by first available transport to the Division of the Philippines duty. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergeant James McAney, now with the Convalescent Company, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergeant Richard M. Scott, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Robert A. Anderson, assistant surgeon, U. S. V., is extended fifteen days on account of sickness. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward R. E. N. Bell is transferred to duty in the office of the attending surgeon at Chicago, Ill. (Oct. 31, D. L.)

Contract Surg. Herbert I. Harris will report to the C. O., Artillery Defenses of Havana, for duty at the Pirotechnic Militar and Santa Clara Battery, relieving Capt. Roger P. Ames, assistant surgeon. (Oct. 26, D. M.)

Captain W. H. Block, assistant surgeon, will proceed to Manzanillo, Cuba, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. R. Emmet Austin, who will proceed to his proper station, Bayamo, Cuba. (Oct. 26, D. Cuba.)

Contract Surg. Peter W. Beckman, now in San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Philip G. Wales, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Contract Surg. Peter W. Beckman, and will then proceed to Denver, Col., for duty at attending surgeon and examiner of recruits. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Robert C. Eve will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James T. Ord, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Inf. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. John A. Murchison, Asst. Surg., relieved. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Millhoff, assistant surgeon, has been accepted by the President. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report for duty. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Charles A. Krick, is relieved from duty at Fort Wood and will proceed to Fort Columbus, and report for duty. (Nov. 4, D. E.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Page, Assistant Surgeon. (Nov. 4, D. E.)

Contract Surgeon Harry D. Belt, will report to the C. O., Cabana Barracks, for temporary duty. (Oct. 31, D. Cuba.)

Contract Surgeon G. Graham Watts will proceed without delay to Fort Clark, Tex., for temporary duty. Upon the arrival at that post of 1st Lieut. Evan P. Howell, Asst. Surg., Contract Surgeon Watts will return to his proper station, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Oct. 29, D. T.)

Major Ernest K. Johnstone, surgeon, U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 2, 1901. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surgeon Edward G. Selbert will report in person to Major Edward C. Carter, surgeon, attending surgeon, Washington, D. C. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. George G. Craig, now at Rock Island, Ill., will report to the C. O. of the Rock Island Arsenal for duty. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Col. Dallas Baché, assistant surgeon general, will proceed to his home, Los Angeles, Cal., to await retirement from active service. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. R. Smart and H. M. Smith are retired from duty at post. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 30.)

Acting Hospital Steward Jacob F. Fisher, Hospital Corps, will be sent from Fort Apache, Ariz., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Oct. 26, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. Herbert W. Hatch, U. S. A., will relieve Capt. Samuel T. Weirick, Asst. Surg., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Captain Weirick upon being relieved will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Kilpatrick, on Nov. 1. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed for duty as Assistant Professor of Hygiene at the Army Medical School, New York City. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. George H. R. Gosman, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, vice Capt. Franklin M. Kemp, relieved. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Herbert Curtis is transferred to Fort Columbus, N. Y. (Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Palmer H. Lyon, Asst. Surg., will upon the expiration of his present sick leave proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and relieve 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Wolfe, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and report to the commanding officer for duty. (Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George McK. Williamson, Q. M., will relieve Major William W. Robinson, Jr., Q. M., of his duties as depot and purchasing commissary at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. (Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Horace D. Bloomberg, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the commanding officer of the U. S. general hospital for duty. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will rejoin his proper station at Fort McHenry, Md. (Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

Cont. Surg. Herbert W. Hatch will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the commanding officer, Army general hospital, for duty. (Oct. 23, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward James Sweeney will report to the commanding officer, Army general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 23, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Charles A. Ragan and 1st Lieut. William R. Eastman will report at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., to Col. William H. Forwood, Asst. Surg., for a course of instruction. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon completion of payments assigned, is granted Capt. George E. Pickett, Paymaster. (Nov. 4, D. E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Rogers Birnie, O. D., will proceed from Governors Island, New York, to Fort Preble, Me., pertaining to the mortar firings to begin at that post on Nov. 11, 1901. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Add Medical Dept. xzzzzzzz vbvgkj xzzzzzzz

Major Walter D. McCaw, surgeon, from the Division of the Philippines to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Actg. Hosp. Steward Norman E. Williamson will be

discharged from the Army by way of favor. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Charles H. Soll, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be discharged from the Army by way of favor. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. B. WELLS.

Troop H, 1st Cav., will proceed by overland march from Fort Meade, S. D., to Fort Keogh, Mont., where it will take permanent station. (Oct. 29, D. D.)

Major Samuel L. Woodward, 1st Cav., commanding 2d Squadron of that regiment, will proceed from Fort Meade, S. D., to Fort Keogh, Mont., and assume command of that post. (Oct. 29, D. D.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

First Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 3d Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the commanding officer for temporary duty. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., for temporary duty at that post. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to and make the annual inspection of the post of Fort Crook, Neb. (Oct. 17, D. M.)

Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will in the order indicated proceed to and make the annual inspection of the following named posts in this Department: Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kan.; Forts Sill and Reno, O. T.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Oct. 28, D. M.)

Veterinarian Alexander MacDonald is transferred from the 4th Cav. to the 11th Cav., and will report to the commanding officer of the 1st squadron of his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Second Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 5th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

Capt. Elon F. Willcox, 6th Cav., will report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the commanding officer for temporary duty. (Oct. 25, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for one month to go beyond the limits of the Department is granted to Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav. (Oct. 25, D. Cuba.)

The leave granted Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

1st Lieut. Osmun Latrobe, Jr., recently appointed (from captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry), with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 8th Cav. and will join his regiment in the Department of Cuba. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Lieut. John B. Christian, 9th Cav., will report to Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, commandant of cadets, president of the examining board convened at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., is transferred from Troop I to Troop G of that regiment. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles Young, 9th Cav., is assigned to Troop I of that regiment. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1901, is granted 2d Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, Squadron Q. M., 11th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (Oct. 16, D. M.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 11th Cav. (Nov. 4, D. E.)

Capt. Edward C. Brooks, 11th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Wallace B. Scales, 11th Cav., are detailed as member and recorder of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., vice Major Charles D. Parkhurst, Art. Corps, and Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

1st Lieut. Arthur G. Sharpey, 12th Cav., having reported at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will proceed to the station of his troop, (F, 12th Cav.), at Fort Clark, Tex. (Oct. 25, D. T.)

2d Lieut. Max Sulnon, 12th Cav., having reported at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will join his troop (D, 12th Cav.) at Fort Bliss, Tex. (Oct. 25, D. T.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Romney, 13th Cav. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. George Steenberg, 13th Cav., will join his troop at Fort Robinson, Neb. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

The sick leave granted Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., is extended two months. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Purvance, 15th Cav. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

Major Louis A. Craig, 15th Cav., acting superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, Cal., upon departure of the troops from the park, will remain in the reservation, with station at Wawona, Cal., to superintend the completion of the work, after which he will rejoin his proper station, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following assignments of officers of the Art. Corps, recently appointed, are announced:

1st Lieut. Louis F. Buck, rank Aug. 22, 1901, to 118th Co., Coast Art.

1st Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton, rank Aug. 22, 1901, 35th Co., Coast Art.

2d Lieut. William J. Whitthorne, Jr., rank July 1, 1901, 23d Co., Coast Art.

2d Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, rank July 1, 1901, 118th Co., Coast Art.

2d Lieut. John McBride, Jr., rank July 1, 1901, 126th Co., Coast Art.

2d Lieut. William H. Wilson, rank July 1, 1901, to 75th Co., Coast Art.

Lieuts. Buck and Tilton will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join their companies at Fort Monroe, Va. Lieut. Whitthorne will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company at Fort Monroe, Va. Lieut. McBride will report at Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company at Fort Worden, Wash. Lieut. Wilson will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will be ordered to join his company at Fort Preble, Me. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

The troops at Sullivans Island, S. C., are authorized to take part in the parade incident to the opening of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, on Dec. 1, 1901, provided no expense to the U. S. is incurred thereby. (Nov. 4, D. E.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry P. Willbur, Art. Corps. (Nov. 2, D. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the arrival at Fort Warren, Mass., of an officer for duty with the

96th Co., Coast Art., is granted 1st Lieut. Dan T. Moore, Art. Corps. (Nov. 2, D. E.)

The 8th Art. band and three companies of Coast Art. of twenty-four files each, from Fort Columbus, will take part in the ceremonies attending the dedication, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 16, 1901, by the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of a memorial of the battle of Fort Washington, upon the site of old Fort Washington—at the intersection of the line of 132d street and Fort Washington avenue, New York city. (Nov. 1, D. E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Art. Corps, is extended one month. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months on account of sickness is granted Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Art. Corps. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

The following-named officers will report in person to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harold B. Fliske, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Hughes, 4th Inf. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Fox Conner, Art. Corps, will join his company at Fort Hamilton, New York. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert E. Callan, Art. Corps, is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the general court-martial convened at West Point, N. Y., and Capt. Andrew Hero, Jr., Art. Corps, is appointed judge advocate of the said court. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made in the Art. Corps: 1st Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, from the 15th Bat., Field Artillery, to the 23d Co., Coast Artillery; 1st Lieut. Fred Doyle, from the 23d Co., Coast Art., to the 15th Battery, Field Art.; Lieut. McMillan will join his company. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William B. Homer, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 56th Co., Coast Art., to the unassigned list, and will proceed to Fort Preble, Me. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 7 days with permission to apply for extension of 10 days is granted 1st Lieut. A. C. Thompson, Jr., A. C. (Wash. Bks., Oct. 31.)

Lieut. W. S. Browning, A. C., in detailed Adj't. treasurer, Rec. and Commissary officer. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 5.)

Capt. L. C. Brown, A. C., is detailed Eng. officer. (Ft. Washington, Nov. 2.)

Leave for 7 days is granted Capt. S. M. Bowman, A. C. (Ft. McHenry, Nov. 1.)

2d Lieut. L. S. Breckinridge, A. C., is detailed in charge of schools and athletics. (Ft. Williams, Nov. 1.)

Leave for 7 days is granted Major A. S. C. Cummins, Art. Corps. (Ft. Monroe, Oct. 28.)

Leave for 7 days is granted Capt. E. T. Brown, A. C. (Ft. Warren, Oct. 28.)

Lieut. Carroll Power, A. C., is detailed Q. M. and commissary. (Ft. Schuyler, Oct. 31.)

Leave for 7 days is granted 1st Lieut. F. W. Stopford, A. C. (Ft. Trumbull, Nov. 1.)

Capt. C. J. Bailey, A. C., is detailed Eng. officer. (Ft. Preble, Oct. 27.)

1st Lieut. C. H. Hilton, Jr., A. C., is detailed Q. M., and commissary. (Ft. Preble, Oct. 30.)

2d Lieut. H. L. Benter, A. C., is detailed counsel in cases before G. C. M. (Ft. Monroe, Oct. 30.)

1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens, A. C., is detailed

proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Will H. Point, 11th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Clyfford Game, 11th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Juan, Porto Rico, vice Capt. Joseph T. Crabb, Q. M., relieved. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Capt. Daniel F. Angium, 12th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. M. N. Falls, 12th Inf. (Nov. 6, D. E.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1901, is granted Lieut. Col. William Quinton, 14th Inf. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Alfred Hassbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., is further extended fifteen days on account of sickness. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

2d Lieut. G. A. Wieser, 15th Inf., is detailed Act. Adjutant. (Madison, B'ks, Nov. 2.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., 17th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Major George B. Walker, 18th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at Houston, Tex., and will then join his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Major William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., will join his regiment at Fort Bliss, Tex. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. SNYDER.

Capt. John Howard, 19th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 28, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. John J. Miller, 19th Inf., will report to the commanding officer, Fort Slocum, N. Y., for temporary duty. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

Col. Owen J. Sweet, 21st Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to leave the limits of this Department and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf. (Oct. 30, D. Cal.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

2d Lieut. Solomon B. West, 22d Inf., now on temporary duty at Fort Columbus, will proceed to Fort Wood, N. Y., for duty until his regiment arrives in the U. S., when he will join his proper station. (Nov. 4, D. E.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

1st Lieut. William D. Conrad, 23d Inf., will join his regiment upon its arrival in the Department of the East. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William D. Conrad, 23d Inf., will report to Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cav., president of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, Va., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. C. MCKIBBIN.

1st Lieut. John W. Barnes, 24th Inf., is transferred to the 18th Inf., and will join that regiment. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

Leave for 7 days is granted Capt. T. F. Dwyer, 27th Inf. (Plattsburgh B'ks, Oct. 30.)

Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., now casually at Plattsburgh Barracks, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report for duty with his company. (Nov. 4, D. E.)

Leave for 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. A. L. Jones, 27th Inf. (Plattsburgh B'ks, Oct. 29.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. W. AUMAN.

1st Lieut. Frederick R. De Funik, Jr., 29th Inf., will proceed to join his company. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The honorable discharge of Osmun Latrobe, Jr., as captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to date Oct. 18, 1901, by reason of his acceptance on Oct. 19, 1901, of an appointment as 1st lieutenant of Cavalry, U. S. A., is announced. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following named officers of the Philippine Scouts are announced as having been discharged on the dates indicated in each case, respectively, by reason of the acceptance by them of appointments in the U. S. Army: First Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, Aug. 7, 1901; accepted appointment as 1st lieutenant of Infantry Aug. 8, 1901. Second Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, Aug. 6, 1901; accepted appointment as second lieutenant of Infantry Aug. 7, 1901. Second Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Aug. 24, 1901; accepted appointment as second lieutenant of Artillery Aug. 25, 1901. Second Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, Oct. 23, 1901; accepted appointment as first lieutenant of Cavalry Oct. 24, 1901. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated:

1st Lieut. James R. Goodale, to 22d Inf.
2d Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, to 7th Cav.
2d Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, to 5th Cav.
2d Lieut. C. Rodman Jones, to 1st Cav.
2d Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, to 14th Cav.
2d Lieut. George C. Shaw, to 13th Inf.

Lieuts. Goodale and Cartmell will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company upon its arrival at its destination in the U. S., and Lieut. Cartmell will join his proper station in the Department of Cuba. Lieuts. Jacobs, Jones, Smyser, and Shaw will report in person (Lieut. Shaw not later than Nov. 15, 1901) at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join their proper stations. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: Second Lieut. Casper W. Cole, to 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, to 13th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Richard B. Going, to 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Eugene Van N. Bissell, to 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank R. Curtis, to 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hunter Harris, to 9th Inf.

Lieuts. Cole, Ellis, Bissell, and Curtis will report in person at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will proceed to join their proper stations, and Lieuts. Cole and Bissell to join their respective regiments in the Division of the Philippines. Lieut. Going will report in person not later than Nov. 15, 1901, at Jackson Barracks, La., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Harris will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon completion will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post via the Suez Canal to the Division of the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, from the 4th Inf., to the 16th Inf., Co. B; 1st Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, from the 16th Inf., to the 4th Inf., Co. K. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this

date: Lieut. Col. Eli L. Huggins, from the 3d Cav., to the 13th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Swigert, from the 13th Cav., to the 3d Cav. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

The transfer Oct. 22, 1901, of 2d Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, 13th Inf., to the Art. Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, under the provisions of section 9 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, is announced. Lieutenant McAlister is assigned to the Coast Art. He will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men are upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Thomas Neelind, 29th Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. William Chatman, 25th Inf.; Ord. Sergt. Bernard O'Beirne; Color Sergt. Ely French, 16th inf.; Color Sergt. Joseph Russett, 16th Inf.; Drum Major Charles Zoeller, 2d Inf. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following named officers, now at San Francisco, Cal., are detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, commencing Nov. 1, 1901, and will proceed to the places specified after their respective names and enter upon duty accordingly not later than Nov. 15, 1901: Capt. Nat P. Phister, 1st Inf., Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Fred W. Foster, 6th Cav., Buffalo, N. Y.; Capt. Edward H. Browne, 4th Inf., Detroit, Mich.; Capt. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav., Houston, Tex.; Capt. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 25th Inf., St. Paul, Minn.; Capt. William F. Blauvelt, 15th Inf., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Capt. John W. Heard, 3d Cav., Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. William R. Dashill, 24th Inf., Knoxville, Tenn. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

The following instructions to officers recently detailed for recruiting duty are issued: Capt. Nat P. Phister, 1st Inf., at Cincinnati, Ohio, will also take charge of the recruiting station at Dayton, Ohio, and visit it not oftener than six times per month and return to Cincinnati, Ohio, after each visit; Capt. Edward H. Browne, 4th Inf., at Detroit, Mich., will also take charge of the recruiting station at Toledo, Ohio, and visit it not oftener than six times per month, and return to Detroit, after each visit; Capt. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 25th Inf., St. Paul, Minn., will also take charge of the recruiting station at Minneapolis, Minn., and visit it not oftener than twice a week and return to St. Paul after each visit; Capt. John W. Heard, 3d Cav., at Birmingham, Ala., will also take charge of the recruiting station at Montgomery, Ala., and visit it not oftener than five times per month and return to Birmingham, after each visit; Capt. William R. Dashill, 24th Inf., at Knoxville, Tenn., will also take charge of the recruiting stations at Chattanooga and Johnson City, Tenn., and visit each of the stations named not oftener than five times per month and return to Knoxville from each station after each visit. (Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

The following-named officers are relieved from recruiting duty at the places specified after their respective names, to take effect upon the arrival thereof of an officer to relieve them: Major Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav., Cincinnati, Ohio; Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., Buffalo, N. Y.; Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., Detroit, Mich.; Major William W. McCammon, 6th Inf., St. Paul, Minn.; Major Edwin S. Curtis, Art. Corps, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf., Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., Knoxville, Tenn.; Majors Garrard, Rogers, and McCammon and Capt. Mitchell will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty. Capts. Dunning and Vogdes will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits. (Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. John Kennedy, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed (from commissary sergeant, U. S. Army), with rank from July 1, 1901, will report in person not later than Nov. 10, 1901, at Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station in the Division of the Philippines. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

The following recent appointments of officers in the Philippine Scouts are announced: 1st Lieut. Lindsay E. Cheatham, rank July 1, 1901; 2d Lieut. Gustavus J. Hasson, rank July 1, 1901; 2d Lieut. John L. Finlayson, rank July 1, 1901; 2d Lieut. James R. Moxley, rank July 1, 1901; 2d Lieut. James B. Hutchinson, rank Oct. 12, 1901. Lieutenant Cheatham will report in person not later than Nov. 30, 1901, to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station in the Division of the Philippines. Lieutenant Hasson will report in person at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station in the Division of the Philippines. Lieutenants Finlayson, Moxley and Hutchinson will report in person at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join their proper stations in the Division of the Philippines. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet John W. Jones, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., is accepted by the Secretary of War. (Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles K. Winne, Deputy Surgeon General, Omaha, Neb.; Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas.; Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Capt. Reuben B. Turner, U. S. Inf., Q. M., U. S. A., Des Moines, Iowa; Capt. Robert C. Van Vleet, 16th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb.; Capt. to meet at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1901, for the purpose of visiting the site and considering the plans of that post, and making definite recommendations as to location of buildings, etc. The board will also examine sites for a target range for the use of Fort Des Moines. (Oct. 14, D. M.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of such persons as may be properly ordered before it to determine their fitness for appointment as lieutenants in the U. S. A. The board will consist of Lieut. Col. Jacob A. Augur, 4th U. S. Cav.; Major Charles Richard, Surgeon; Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, Asst. Surg., and Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th U. S. Cav., recorder. (Nov. 5, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penney, 23d Inf.; Major Leonard A. Lovering, 29th Inf.; Major Guy L. Edie, surg.; Capt. George Palmer, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadsworth, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Richard P. Rifenbark, Jr., 29th Inf., recorder. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

First Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 1st U. S. Cav., and 1st Lieut. Edward S. Walton, 15th U. S. Inf., will report to Col. Edward M. Hayes, 13th U. S. Cav., president of the examining board convened at Fort Meade, S. D., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank Baker and 1st Lieut. Kenneth Morton will report to Col. Joseph P. Farley, O. D., U. S. A., president of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

The following officers will report to Col. George B. Rodney, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 8th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herman A. Sievert, 4th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. George W. Moses, 4th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th U. S. Cav., and

1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 16th U. S. Inf. (Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT OF VISAYAS ORDERS.

Contract Dental Surg. G. L. Mason will report for duty in Cebu, Cebu, P. I. (Sept. 6, D. V.)

First Lieut. E. I. Brown, C. E., will proceed to Bacolod, Negros, P. I., with a detachment of Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers for the purpose of making a survey of the Island of Negros and reporting upon the condition of the roads and bridges on the lines of communication used for military purposes. (Sept. 10, D. V.)

Capt. Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., is appointed provost marshal of the town of Iloilo, Island of Panay. (Sept. 10, D. V.)

Co. M, 6th Inf., is designated as provost guard for the town of Iloilo, Island of Panay, relieving Co. F, 1st U. S. Inf. (Sept. 10, D. V.)

Second Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 19th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Cebu, P. I., for duty. (Sept. 10, D. V.)

Second Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, 16th Cav., now in Iloilo, P. I., will proceed to Capiz, Panay, for duty with Troop G, 16th Cav. (Sept. 17, D. V.)

Cos. D and M, 6th Inf., are assigned to station in the Island of Samar as follows: Co. D, Catbalogan; Co. M, Calibiga. (Field Orders, Aug. 16, D. V.)

First Lieut. E. I. Brown, Engineer Corps, is appointed engineer officer, 3d District, Department of the Visayas, with regular station at Bacolod, Negros, P. I. (Sept. 11, D. V.)

The transport Liscum will proceed Sept. 17 to Cebu, Cebu, P. I., with Co.'s A and B, Panay Scouts (50 men each); also about fifty-five horses and equipments and a pack train of about thirty-five mules complete. (Sept. 17, D. V.)

Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surgeon, will proceed to Catbalogan, Samar, for duty as chief surgeon of the Island of Samar; Capt. Willis J. Raynor, assistant surgeon, to Valladolid, Negros, to relieve Contract Surg. R. S. Spillman, who will proceed to Iloilo; Capt. Edward D. Sinks, assistant surgeon, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty to relieve Capt. Frank D. Pease, assistant surgeon, will report at military hospital, Iloilo, for duty relieving Contract Surg. Howard H. Baily, who will proceed to Colas, Panay, for duty; Contract Surg. Francis J. Bailey will proceed to Dumanjug, Cebu, for duty to relieve Contract Surg. James K. Ashburn, who will proceed to Iloilo, to await orders for his return to the U. S. for annulment of contract; Contract Surg. Najib Takyud ud Deen will proceed to Jaro, Leyte, for duty. (Sept. 17, D. V.)

Capt. Omar Bundy, 8th Inf., is appointed judge of the provost court, Iloilo, P. I. (Sept. 18, D. V.)

First Lieut. William E. Hunt, 8th Inf., is appointed acting engineer officer, Province of Antique, Panay, P. I. (Sept. 18, D. V.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, Art. Corps, commanding District of Porto Rico, under date of Oct. 24, says: There seems to be an impression among the troops serving in Porto Rico that when an enlisted man is sent to the United States on duty, he may ask for and will obtain a furlough. The attention of all concerned is hereby invited to the fact that the Department Commander will not grant a furlough to any enlisted man without the consent in writing of his immediate company and post commanders.

Major General Brooke in reviewing the case of a listed man tried by G. C. M. and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for one month, with loss of \$30, for violation of 2d Article of War, says: "The names and rank of the members of the court present at its assembling are given not in the body of the record but in an appendix thereto to which attention is invited by the remark in the proceedings 'names of members present hereto appended and marked B.' In the record of the proceedings of a general court-martial, at its organization for the trial of a case, the officers detailed as members and Judge Advocate should be noted by name, as present or absent, and such notation should appear in the body of the record immediately after the statement that 'the court met pursuant to the foregoing order at — o'clock—M.' The proceedings and sentence are disapproved." (Oct. 30, D. E.)

G. O. No. 23, c. s., Department of Cuba, is modified so as to designate the posts mentioned therein, as one post, instead of a sub-post of the Artillery Defenses of Havana. (G. O. 23, Oct. 18, D. Cuba.)

Major J. W. Pope, Q. M., U. S. A., chief Q. M. of the Department, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on business connected with the construction of that portion of the road lying in the reservation between the post and Cheyenne, Wyo. (Oct. 16, D. Colo.)

Private Thomas Lee, Troop E, 14th Cav., having been tried by a G. C. M. convened at Fort Logan, Colo., and found guilty of absence from guard mounting, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for three months. General Merriman in reviewing the proceedings comments as follows: "It appears from the evidence that the usual interval between drill and guard mount did not occur; that before the drill had concluded the sergeant ordered the detail for the new guard to leave the drill-ground, and that the accused might reasonably be presumed to have heard the order. But there is no evidence that he did hear the order and he himself denies it under oath. Further, he declares he was delayed by other military work-taking care of his saddle, with a view to secure storage. Under these circumstances the proceedings in the foregoing case of Private Thomas Lee, Troop E, 14th Cav., are approved, the findings and sentence are disapproved. Private Lee will be released from arrest and restored to duty." (Oct. 17, D. Colo.)

Capt. Charles C. Walcott, Jr., U. S. Cav., will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

First Lieuts. W. Taylor, 25th Inf., M. R. Hillard, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. F. G. Keiloid, 19th Inf., San Francisco, will accompany a detachment of recruits to sail for the Philippines Nov. 1. (Oct. 28, D. Cal.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD.—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Sept. 29, for New York. Arrived at Singapore, Oct. 6. Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Oct. 17. Arrived at Malta, Nov. 6

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1901.

ON BEHALF OF THE ORDNANCE.

We are unwilling that the force of our article of last week on "Administrative Efficiency" should be in any measure weakened by having it interpreted as advocating the interests of individuals in the matter of promotion in the Staff. The task of choosing between worthy aspirants to promotion, who are subject to the law of selection, belongs to the President; it is a most invidious and unpleasant one and we have no desire to take any part in it. It is always our pleasure to call attention to the abilities and services of particular officers when we have occasion to do so, but beyond that we do not propose to go. We are quite aware of the difficulty of applying the principles of selection so as to secure the best possible results, and the absolute impossibility of so doing it as to obtain entire agreement of opinion as to the propriety of the Presidential choice. It was far from our purpose to suggest that any department of our Army or Navy is so barren of ability in its higher ranks that it was necessary to strain a point of law and pass over from thirteen to thirty files to secure a proper chief for it.

Our intention was simply to inform the Services as to what appears to be the settled purpose of the Administration in the matter of exercising such liberty of choice as it has in the selection of officers for promotion and to emphasize the imperative necessity for making the question of efficiency in administrative offices, the controlling one. It is obviously necessary in order to do this that the President should not be bound by any undefined sentiment in favor of the rule of seniority when the law by freeing him from it evidently declares the purpose of Congress that he should disregard it when in his judgment the interests of the public service requires him to do so. In this matter his judgment is the law and it is idle to quarrel with it. At the same time officers have the right to ask that service record, rather than personal acquaintance, and personal friendships, should be the influence controlling the selection. One whose familiarity with the Ordnance Department gives him the right to be heard says to us:

"There are among the Colonels and Lieut. Colonels of the Ordnance Department officers of ability and large experience and now exercising important and exacting commands. These men are not very well known in Washington, but their records ought to be. Commencing their careers in the Civil War they have done important work in almost every division of the Department and commanded and still command some of its larger manufacturing establishments, are still in the vigor of manhood and all, with two exceptions, have from two to six years to serve before retirement under the law, a law which is not intended to imply incapacity at 64 years, but is mainly to provide a reasonable rate of promotion in the Army."

"It will be seldom indeed that the best selection for the head of a Department may not be made—as the law seems clearly to demand—from the higher ranking officers, and even on the rare occasions when this may not be so, the disadvantage to the Service of the appointment of an officer of mediocre ability would be infinitely less than the far-reaching evil of a wholesale overlooking of meritorious officers. Incentives of industry, zeal and an honorable ambition to attain distinction by hard professional labor would give way to demoralizing intrigue and each officer from Lieutenant up to Colonel would find his best chance for preferment to lie in the cultivation of the political or social pull in which the meddling even of the women would be an inevitable factor."

Admitting the general truth of this statement, we are sure that our correspondent does not intend to suggest that a corps composed of such high-minded and honorable men as the Ordnance would as a body give themselves over to intrigue in order to obtain the preferment which the President withholds in the exercise of the authority the law gives him. Undoubtedly, however, the President on his part should refrain from any mere arbitrary display of authority and should exercise his discretion to such an extent and only to such an extent as the interests of the Service require. His action need not be interpreted, however, as a reflection upon those not favored, for no two men can be expected to exercise the same discretion alike. We are not disposed to follow our correspondent, whose letter appears on another page, in his discussion of the law of this case, however much we may agree with him, having in mind the fact that there are few if any more competent than the present Secretary of War to determine a question of law. But it is not to be forgotten that he must so determine it as to satisfy the scruples of Senators who are not only familiar with the law, but should have knowledge of the intent of Congress in enacting it.

As to the Ordnance Corps we think it has been made the victim of much unjust reflection, due in part to a mistaken policy on the part of its chief. It has a most difficult role to fill in deciding upon the claims of interested and enthusiastic inventors and in passing judgment on the oftentimes crude opinion of Army

officers who not only have not had the proper opportunity for investigation and study, but who are free from the responsibility that attends the expression of ordinance opinions. We believe that the Corps would have stood much better with the Army, with the public, and with Congress than it does to-day if its chief had, with the consent of the Secretary of War, permitted the proper dissemination of a formation of public interest consistent with the rights of inventors and of the Government. A Department dealing with great business and commercial interests must have regard to these as well as to its own dignity. There will always be a division of opinion on the mechanical questions with which the Ordnance Corps deals and security may perhaps be found in their open discussion when there is no serious necessity for secrecy. They will be discussed in any event and the only question is as to whether or not that discussion shall be one-sided and partisan. When the Ordnance cannot stand criticism and discussion it should be put in the wrong.

Though the Ordnance Corps is an able body of men, selected from the line as no other corps has been, it would be strange, indeed, if, dealing as it does almost exclusively with mechanical questions, it had made no mistakes. European nations are discarding and rebuilding constantly, and it is a high compliment to the Corps that it has made so few mistakes.

In the statement that too many depressing gun carriages were being manufactured and that the Ordnance Department was committed to that form of carriage to the exclusion of others, the fact has been overlooked that the original Board of Ordnance and Fortifications was responsible for this number and that their temporary manufacture in considerable numbers was to mount the greatest number of guns in the least time—commencing just prior to the Spanish War—the Engineers having prepared a greater number of emplacements demanding this carriage than of any other kind.

The same may be said of the attack upon mortars and the claims of their inefficiency. The number of these weapons was not prescribed by the Ordnance Department. The original Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, the Engineers and the Artillery desired to press a button and have a sixty-ton gun rise over a parapet, sink a ship with a 1,000-pound projectile propelled by 500 pounds of powder, control that tremendous energy within a few feet and have the gun come gently down for another press of the button. This has been made possible. It was also necessary that the gun should be accurate and that the 400,000 pounds of gun and carriage should be traversed by four men, and no carriage ever leaves the shops of Watertown Arsenal that cannot be traversed, with the gun mounted, by one hand. An accurate and easily handled mortar was desired and it has been provided and in the numbers called for.

In its duty of passing judgment upon the merit of inventions the Ordnance Department is bound to make more enemies than friends, but from the days of Norman Wierd down to the present time it has done important service in shutting the door on worthless inventions. It has been charged that such men as Hotchkiss and Maxim and Gatling were driven from the country by discouragement. The discouragement did not come from the Ordnance Department, but from Congress and the small size of our Army, and these men naturally sought larger fields.

In more recent years Ordnance officers have felt compelled to report against large appropriations for short range Winchester arms for the Spanish War, for Gatling's large solid steel cast gun, for Gathman guns and projectiles, for Isham projectiles, and for the explosive thorite for which \$6,000 was paid to the inventor. All of these and others they pronounced failures. Nor could the Ordnance Department honestly recommend large appropriations for guns not sufficiently tested. In these matters it has, as a rule, exercised a wise discretion. The Ordnance Corps should be judged upon its merits and we are very sure not only that it has not occasion to take refuge in secrecy and silence to protect itself, but that the policy of doing so does not meet with the approval of the progressive officers of the Corps. Whoever may be chosen for the head of the Corps we hope that he will be a man broad enough in his views of corps policy to secure for the Ordnance the recognition its merits deserve. Of late years it has undoubtedly been getting more kicks than ha' pence, and we are very sure that it has not deserved the abuse that has been heaped upon it.

THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

There is a trenchant saying that a just cause makes a strong heart. The consciousness of knowing that one possesses a good cause has always been an inspiration to men, and therefore once a contest for equity and justice is entered upon, there is no turning back until the wrong is righted. Not by might, but by right, have the battles of the few been won, and in the strength and spirit of this belief the Revenue Cutter Service will again ask the Congress for the passage of legislation that should have been enacted many years ago.

The history of this service is not only an honorable one, but upholds the best traditions and purposes of the founders of the Republic. It is a history of duty uncomplainingly done; of service performed with efficiency and integrity; of perils encountered that are seldom recorded, and of countless acts of personal gallantry and heroism. The operations of the corps embrace

the perils of coast piloting, of Arctic cruising, and of practically all the dangers that encompass those who go down to the sea in ships. Neither the honors and emoluments of the Navy nor the substantial rewards of the mercantile marine come to the Cutter Service, and yet the dangers from violence and pestilence that are encountered by the warship, as well as the hard work that devolves upon the merchantman, must be undergone by the personnel of this efficient revenue patrol.

It is because the friends and not the personnel of the organization have now commenced to record the faithful duty and signal acts of heroism performed by the service that the country is beginning to appreciate, in something like its fulness, the lack of recognition that has heretofore been accorded the work of the Revenue Marine. Its work is not done in the sight of the multitude, and therefore the character and nature of the duty assigned the Revenue Marine makes the vessel and men of the organization much more familiar to the shipwrecked fishermen of New England and the distressed whalers of Bering Sea than to the army of reporters who are ever on the alert to publish everything pertaining to the work and operation of the Navy.

That the organization of the Revenue Cutter Service is distinctly military is attested by the fact that in all our wars it has been called upon to do work identical with that performed by the Navy. The Revenue Cutter McCulloch formed part of Dewey's fleet at Manila, and the Hudson, another Revenue vessel, towed the torpedo boat Winslow out of Cardenas harbor when the latter vessel was disabled. That it is in a high state of efficiency is evidenced by the manner in which the service is regarded by the commercial and maritime interests of the country. That the integrity of the personnel is above suspicion, is proven by the fact that the suppression of smuggling has been effected. That the service is extremely dangerous and hazardous is substantiated by records, which show that the loss of life is much greater proportionately than that occurring in either the Army or the Navy. That the work is severe and continuous, is shown by the territory covered by the ships, as well as by the nature and character of the duty performed.

Unfortunately for the material interest of the personnel the Revenue Cutter Service is an efficient military organization under the direction of a civil administrator. It is neither just to the organization nor to the interests of the nation that such an arrangement should continue, for efficiency cannot be expected to be maintained where wrongs are not righted. It speaks exceedingly well, however, for the officers and men of the service that such a high state of discipline could be maintained under existing conditions.

There is not a Secretary of the Treasury who has directed its operations who has not sincerely given encouragement to the proposition to more substantially reward the personnel. Some of these executive administrators have even gone so far as to approve the suggestion to transfer the service to the Navy Department. It is because successive Secretaries of the Treasury have realized that the organization has been underpaid and undervalued that they have been ready to see it placed under the direction of another executive department, where conditions would make it easy to reward the personnel in the manner that it deserves.

It is rather strange that both Army and Navy officers should be detailed for civil duty under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in connection with the operation of the lighthouse service, and still retain all the rank, prestige and emoluments that go with a military commission, while the personnel of the Revenue Marine should do the most arduous kind of military and police duty and yet officially be classed as civil employés.

Officers of the Army and Navy are detailed as instructors at colleges; are sent on special assignments to municipal and State governments, and are ordered on all manner of missions which partake more of a civil than a military nature. It is just as logical to regard officers engaged in this work as civil functionaries as it is to consider the Revenue Cutter officers in the same class.

Whoever is subjected to imperative orders to perform a mission wherein he is liable to meet a violent death is entitled to special consideration. Every one engaged in such employment is entitled to retirement on liberal pay after long and faithful service, or when disabled in line of duty. He has also a right to expect that provision will be made for his family in case his life is sacrificed in the performance of his official work.

Many able statesmen believe that it was a mistake not to incorporate the Revenue Cutter Service into the Navy when that executive department was established. So incongruous is the assignment of this organization to the Treasury Department that the Hon. William E. Chandler, when Secretary of the Navy, urgently recommended the transfer of the service to the Navy Department. As no Cabinet Minister would regard it becoming to encroach upon the domain of a colleague unless it were evident to both that the public interest would be subserved by this new distribution of duties, it is apparent that the proposition must have commended itself to the Secretary of the Treasury, otherwise the suggestion could not have secured the approval of President Arthur.

The efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service demands that immediate and substantial relief be afforded the personnel. An increase in the number of the several grades is necessary, and the retiring laws of the

Navy should be made applicable to its officers and men. This consideration should not be given grudgingly, but the desired legislation should be of such character that the rewards and honors accorded should be commensurate with the work done and the dangers incurred. It is neither the desire nor the intention of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service to urge the transfer of that organization to the Navy Department. It is their wish, however, that the improvement of their service be made at an early day, and this can only be done by providing such a system of reward and promotion that the junior officers can feel that the service offers an honorable career.

REFORM IN CAVALRY WEIGHTS.

The want of mobility in the regular British cavalry in South Africa has given rise to a wealth of discussion throughout the British Empire that cannot fail to profit other nations. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that the two causes militating against the effective use of cavalry in pursuing the retreating Boers on more than one occasion have been the way in which the horses were starved and the crushing weight which the troop horses have been compelled to carry. The lowest weight carried by the average troop horse is about 250 pounds, and with this weight he is expected to be able to cover twenty or thirty miles a day, besides being called upon possibly at the end of a long day to gallop a couple of miles, charge, and then take part in a pursuit. There seems to be no dissent to the proposition that this is expecting too much of the animals, but there is far from unanimity on the question of how the reduction shall be made. The rational weight is placed by most of those who have taken part in the discussion at from 194 to 204 pounds. Various methods of cutting down the weight have been suggested, such as squadron or rather field troop carts, into which all spare kit is to be put, or a certain number of aged horses to be kept for this purpose. While these items have been elaborately written on, there have been some critics bold enough to suggest that the way of reform lies in the direction of lighter weight riders, since the heaviest item in the horse's load must necessarily be the rider himself. On the principle that all reforms should begin with the fountain head, it is argued that the man in the saddle should come in for the most attention. Those who advocate smaller men for the cavalry insist that there are plenty of suitable recruits for the cavalry within reach—men about five feet seven inches in height and weighing between 150 and 160 pounds, quite strong enough to ride any horse and likely to be more wiry and active than heavier men. To the objection that his weight in the charge is less, the reply is made that this will be more than offset by the increase in the momentum gained by a fresher horse under a light weight.

The arms of the rider are considered to furnish vulnerable ground for an attack. These are the lance, sword and carbine. The present lance in use in the British cavalry weighs not much less than five pounds, a weight that calls for an exceptionally strong man to set much out of it at close quarters. The sabre, which has often been denominated heavy and cumbersome, weighs 20 per cent. less when provided with scabbards of lighter material than the steel that has until recently been accepted as the *ne plus ultra* for sword sheaths. Lessening the weight of the carbine, the heaviest part of the rider's armament, is not so easy a matter, since the accuracy of the weapon must be carefully considered, but the use of a skeleton stock like those of some foreign rifles of the Continent is advocated. In lightening the kit the discarding of the cloak and cape for the thick flannel-lined khaki serge coat is advanced as providing for a sensible reduction. Other parts of the kit, such as water bottle, bandolier, clips, etc., should be made of aluminum, which would repay the extra cost in the increased power of speed added to the horse. Other minor changes are recommended in the lessening of weight in the bridle fixtures. One critic ridicules the British cavalry saddle and contrasts "its 28 pounds with the American saddle's 14 pounds." Taking the ideal load as such changes would bring about, this is what the mount would have to carry: Man stripped, 154 pounds; clothing and kit (approximately), 10 pounds; saddlery, 16 pounds; arms, 12 pounds; total, 189 pounds.

It is not understood that such reforms would touch any but the cavalry on service work, for it is taken for granted that the three regiments of Life Guards, which it would be necessary to keep up for ceremonial purposes, could not possibly be reduced to this weight, but as one critic ironically remarks: "Why must our cavalry always look as if they were Life Guards on parade?"

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Officers in the Philippines needing surgical or other treatment which would come under the care of an experienced specialist in the United States are surprised at the splendid service of the Medical Department in the Philippines.

We learn from a report sent to the Medical Department, Washington, that Gen. F. W. Funston was taken ill with his third attack of appendicitis on Sept. 10, 1901, at San Fernando, Pampanga Province, P. I., having had an attack a year and a half ago, and another four months ago. This attack, not responding to medical treatment, he was taken to Manila to the First Reserve Hospital. The operating surgeon at once recognized a serious form of the disease, known as gangrenous appendicitis and advised an operation to which the General assented. The operation was performed on September 20. An abscess was opened back of the large bowel and three perforating ulcers discovered in the appendix, which was firmly adherent to several important pelvic organs, and was dissected away with great difficulty. The appendix was removed, the abscess cavity cleansed, and the wound in the abdomen was closed, leaving an opening for the gauze drainage. For three days the patient was in a precarious condition owing to the failure of the kidneys to functionate, but this condition was relieved on the fourth day, and general improvement has followed, the wound being irrigated each day and the patient is now out of danger. It will take a month or more, however, before he is able to leave his bed.

The Surgical Service of the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, is now in most excellent condition, in fact better than it ever has been. Since July 1, 1901, there have been performed 120 major operations, besides many minor cases, without a death. This record includes 16 appendicitis cases, three large aneurisms,

eight liver abscesses, and 24 hernia operations. It will thus be seen that as good results are obtained in the Army Service in the Philippines as in our most modern civil hospitals in the United States.

The 1st Reserve Hospital is under the command of Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surgeon, U. S. A., one of the very ablest surgeons of the Medical Department. He has a full staff of surgeons and trained nurses, so that all officers and soldiers receive the best possible attention. The operating surgeon at the 1st Reserve Hospital is Assistant Surgeon Thomas L. Rhoads, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia. Before entering the Army Dr. Rhoads was for some time an assistant to Dr. W. W. Keen, the celebrated surgeon of Philadelphia, who has made a world wide reputation. From the great success that has thus far resulted from the surgical work of Dr. Rhoads he bids fair to equal his distinguished predecessor. Dr. Rhoads is ably assisted by Assistant Surgeon Howard W. Beal, a graduate of the Medical Department of Harvard University.

OUR PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Major E. J. McClelland, A. A. G., U. S. A., formerly colonel 4th U. S. Vols., publishes in the November number of *The Journal of the Military Service Institution* an article entitled "Our Philippine Problem," which makes an earnest plea for persistent educational effort among the Filipinos. Major McClelland points out that the islanders must be trained up in the duties of self-government, that we must give them civil institutions worth having and that our policy should be to provide them with a strong, liberal and absolutely honest administration. It is the Major's opinion that Judge Taft and the other members of the civil government of the islands are making substantial progress, but he warns the public that the task which the Americans have undertaken is a colossal one which it will take a generation to accomplish. As to the ultimate success of American policy in the Archipelago, he has no doubt, but he frankly acknowledges that nothing short of the most liberal treatment of the natives will bring it about.

In our judgment we are making the same mistake in the Philippines that we did at the close of the Civil War, in too speedily terminating the military control, which is the guarantee of order and good government. Political necessities may have required it then, but they do not compel it now. We are certain to have trouble if we too readily accept Filipinos' promises of good behavior and turn the islands over too soon to the politician and the trader. We have no such influences at work in the Philippines in the way of education and environment as those that serve to transform the foreigner on American soil into a citizen. The foreigners who have come here since the foundation of our republic have been a class selected from European populations by their attraction toward free institutions and they have never constituted a fraction of our population sufficiently large to prevent their gradual absorption into the body of American citizenship. The attempt to transfer a semi-civilized or savage population of eight or ten millions into American citizens constitutes a very different problem, and one with which we have had no experience, except to some extent with our native Indians, who to this day constitute an alien element in our population. Unless we have a care we shall repeat in the East the blunders we have made with the Indians in the vain attempt to control them in accordance with philanthropic and business ideas, and which have dotted the great plains of the West with the graves of heroic soldiers and tortured immigrants. We speak feelingly in this matter, for we know from experience that the responsibility and burden of our mistakes will fall upon the Army. Their wishes will be disregarded, their opinions scouted, and when the inevitable result follows they will be held responsible for it.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

In addition to the report to Lieut. Gen. Miles, of which we have already given a synopsis, the Inspector-General has made a report to the Secretary of War concerning other subjects than those relating to discipline, etc., contained in the previous report. He reviews his recommendation that clerks be furnished to outside Inspectors-General. He gives details of the operations of the Inspector-General's office, and refers to the recommendations contained in the reports of the various officers attached to his department.

Discussing the subject of military colleges, General Breckinridge says: "Evidences of the progressive spirit of our institutions of learning during the past year are abundantly illustrated by the stride which has been made in the dissemination of military knowledge through the agency of officers of the Army."

"All of the 58 officers are on the retired list, which is not restricted by law as to number. Those upon the active list have not been available for such duty, owing to other important and pressing demands. That the War Department may succeed in granting all college requests for Army details, and especially providing each of the 115 institutions having Government arms and equipments with a capable and acceptable military instructor is the sincere wish of all who are interested in the proper military instruction and training of the youths of the country."

"The desire of all institutions having an Army detail to have the inspections made as near as possible to the close of the scholastic year, which apparently offers the best opportunity for presenting the year's work, operates to prevent a complete inspection of all of them by officers of the Inspector-General's Department."

"Seventy-two colleges report an aggregate capacity of 42,515 students, giving an average of some 500 per college. At several institutions the capacity is said to be unlimited."

"The reports show that the enrolled strength of the military departments of 74 colleges foots up a total of 15,272 cadets, or an average of 206 per college, with extremes ranging from 21 to 890. They indicate that the average strength of the military departments, based upon the figures for 56 colleges, is 194, with a maximum of 750 and a minimum of 17 cadets. The age of these cadets averaged not quite 18 years, and ranged between 14 and 23. Forty-nine colleges report a total of 1,198 graduates from the military departments during the year."

The discipline of the cadets has generally been reported satisfactory, and the interest they manifest in their work is quite commendable and praiseworthy at many of the institutions.

General Breckinridge pays a high compliment to the clerical force of his department, and says: "Any acceptable plan for the retirement of these valuable public

servants without expense to the Government should receive fair and favorable consideration. As they have devoted their best years to the public service, some consideration seems due in their old age."

Mr. Hudson Maxim discusses with Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in *The Christian Herald*, the paper edited by Mr. Talmage, the question of "Christianity and War." Mr. Maxim shows that war is a necessary means of civilization and human progress, and that, this being the case, we should conduct it in the best manner and with the most efficient weapons. With this Rev. Dr. Talmage agrees, saying: "The nation which would stop the making of firearms and cease the building of fortresses and the launching of battleships would commit suicide. The best way to keep peace is to be fully prepared for war. How long, suppose you, foreign nations would keep their hands off if they had not heard something of our Navy at Manila and our Army at Santiago, and of the Northern and Southern forces of our Civil War, now all united under one flag and ready, shoulder to shoulder, to meet the whole earth in battle array? My opinion is that the last wars of the world are now being fought. I expect to see the last cannon spiked, and instead of the vulture it will be the dove. But until that time comes, I hail with gladness the report of new and better American battleships, and guns of longer range, and fortresses better manned. The manufacturers who turn out cannon and sabres and howitzers and artillery, and armor for ships, are engaged in a lawful and righteous business, and if I were a mechanician I would as conscientiously make a sword as a carving knife, a rifle as a spade. We must take things as they are, not as we would like to have them." So long as Dr. Talmage does not propose that we should act upon his theory that war is at an end we see no particular harm in this optimistic expression of opinion as to the future of war. But his belief that war is at an end is so utterly opposed to experience and common sense that it is impossible that it should be entertained by any man who is not governed by his emotions rather than by his judgment. It being the business of a clergyman to preach the millennium, he may be pardoned for having somewhat too hopeful anticipations as to the results of his teachings. We think, however, that Mr. Maxim can continue to manufacture maxims without the danger of having a stock left on his hands by a sudden cessation of war. All experience thus far shows that there is no class of men more certain of employment during a given generation than the soldier and the purveyor of warlike supplies.

The Frenchmen, MM. Du Buit and Luciani, claim to be able to secure an increase of 25 to 30 per cent. in powder velocities, with an increase of from 60 to 70 per cent. in the striking force of the projectile, with a decrease in pressure by giving to the grains the form of a comb or fringe. This so regulates the construction as to secure the full effect of the explosion. Different pressures and velocities are obtained by varying the length and thickness of the teeth of the comb. It is asserted that the principle is absolute, and is independent of the powder used, being manifested in the case of cordite, ballistite, brown powder, etc. Thus, in the case of the French 47 mm. (1.85-in.) gun, which usually has a charge of 550 grammes, with a velocity of 866 metres and a pressure of 2,700 kg., the new powder gives the same velocity with a charge of 475 grammes and a pressure of less than 2,000 kg. In the 5.9-in. gun the ordinary charge gives a velocity of 800 metres, with a pressure of 2,000 kg.; but with the new powder, the pressure remaining the same, the velocity is increased to 920 metres.

Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co., publishers, of New York and Boston, announce in this issue of *THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* a new work on "International Law," by Prof. George Grafton Wilson and Dr. George Fox Tucker, which is of special value and interest because of the growing importance of the subject. The work modestly professes to be merely a brief introduction to the subject of international law, but it is so comprehensive in its general survey, its bibliography and its citation of cases, and is so admirable in its arrangement and subdivisions, that it deserves a permanent place among the books of every student of the laws of international intercourse. The authors deal at length with contemporary problems in American diplomacy and with the principles involved in the Spanish War, and we do not doubt that the volume will command the cordial approval of Army and Navy officers, to whom every development in international law is a matter of professional interest and study.

The questions of changes in army uniform is again being considered by General Miles, and the chances are that he will make definite recommendations to the Secretary of War in the near future. The changes proposed are practically those discussed several months ago, and look to adoption of a hat for officers similar to that now worn by the aides of General Miles, changes in shoulder knot for officers, and the adoption of a coat for enlisted men to be used as either undress or dress with addition of braid, etc.

The Boston Committee, in a testimonial to Admiral Wildes, after careful consideration, have concluded that the most acceptable gift to the Admiral would be a sword, and at a meeting of the sub-committee held a day or two ago, a design submitted by Messrs. Bigelow, Kennard & Co., of Boston, was accepted. It is too early to give out anything with regard to the design, but it is sufficient to say that the sword will be something the Admiral will not be ashamed to show to his friends.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications will go to Fort Preble, Me., next week to supervise the final service tests of mortars now in progress. It seems to be the general belief among artillery officers that the tests so far have failed in so far as they were expected to demonstrate the efficiency of mortar-firing at a moving target.

The cavalry troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., were called upon on November 7 to quell a mutiny among the inmates of the Federal prison near that post. Twenty-eight convicts overcame the guards, killing and wounding several others, after which they made their escape. Fifty men of the 4th Cavalry, under command of Capt. James B. Hughes, were sent in pursuit.

CORBIN-PATTEN WEDDING.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. A., and Miss Edythe Agnes Patten, were united in marriage on Nov. 6 at the residence of the bride, 2122 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C. The event was an unusually brilliant one, and Army and Navy, Diplomatic, Cabinet, Judicial, and social circles were prominently and numerously represented.

The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by the Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., rector of St. Patrick's Church.

During the service the bridal couple stood at the entrance of an alcove in the large drawing room. This alcove was banked with masses of farleyense fern and white and pink chrysanthemums. The entrance in which the couple stood was hung with portières of asparagus plumosa, looped back with large clusters of pink and white chrysanthemums and streamers of white satin ribbon.

To the right of the alcove was a screen of royal palms, in front of which General Corbin and his bride stood after the ceremony to receive the congratulations of their guests. The rooms of the spacious mansion were thrown into one, all the doorways being hung with Southern clematis, tied back with white satin ribbon and clusters of pink and white chrysanthemums, while the same beautiful blossoms were scattered profusely through the large rooms.

The bride wore an exquisite gown of latest Parisian make. It was of heavy white satin, with long court train. The bodice was made of soft, loose folds of satin, extending to the waist line, where they were confined by a soft belt. Across the shoulders and corsage was a finely pleated bertha of tulle, finished off with a collar of exquisite point d'Alençon lace. The stock was of satin, arranged in soft folds. The sleeves, which were made in the latest Parisian mode, were close fitting, gradually growing larger as they reached the wrist, where the fulness was confined by a cuff made of shirred tulle, held in place by narrow pipings of satin and edged with point d'Alençon.

A veil of old point lace fell in filmy folds to the edge of the long train. All the lace worn by the bride possessed more than its intrinsic value, as it had been worn by her mother. The bride carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her ornaments were a superb diamond collar worn around her neck, the gift of her sisters, and a beautiful turquoise brooch set with diamonds, which was the bridegroom's gift. The bridal procession, which entered the drawing room shortly before noon, was led by the eight ushers, all in full-dress uniform. They were Lieut. Cols. Thomas H. Barry, George Andrews, John A. Johnston, William A. Simpson, Henry P. McCain, and Majors Henry A. Greene and James Parker, of the Adjutant General's Department.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, an old friend and business colleague of the bride's father, escorted her. She was attended by her two younger sisters, the Misses Josephine and Helen Patten, costumed in white muslin, trimmed, one dress with masses of Irish point lace, the other with Renaissance lace. Each wore a diamond bar pin, the souvenir gift of General Corbin, and carried pink roses. Col. George R. Dyer of New York was best man. General Corbin and Colonel Dyer both wore their full dress uniforms, as did all the other officers of the Army and Navy present.

Immediately after the ceremony President Roosevelt escorted the bride into the dining room, where she cut the cake. The wedding breakfast followed in the dining room, which was bright with pink and white chrysanthemums. The table was beautifully decorated with bridal wreaths of the pink and white blossoms tied with lovers' knots of white satin ribbon, clustered around two huge wedding cakes.

A few of the presents, in addition to the jewels worn at the ceremony, were a watch studded with diamonds from W. Bourke Cockran; a necklace of diamonds and turquoise from the Ambassador to Austria and Mrs. McCormick, a brooch of pearls and diamonds from Representative and Mrs. Hitt, a point lace fan from the Baroness Hengelmuller, and a gold clock from Lord and Lady Paunceforte.

From General Corbin's old regiment, the 24th Infantry, with which he served more than fifteen years on the Western frontier, came a massive silver punch bowl; from the Army in the Philippines several pieces of silver of native workmanship. Other pieces of silver plate, loving cups, pitchers, and bowls represented the Adjutant Generals of States during the Spanish-American War, the officers of the Adjutant General's Department, the Corps of Engineers stationed in Washington, and the officers' mess at West Point. Mrs. Roosevelt sent a cut-glass vase, John Mackay a set of gold plates, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid a gold dessert service, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid a gold clock.

Among the 600 guests present at the wedding were the following: President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt, the members of the Cabinet and their families, Gen. J. M. Schofield and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. and Mrs. G. L. Gillespie, Gen. and Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Gen. and Mrs. G. D. Ruggles, Gen. and Mrs. J. R. Brooke, Gen. and Mrs. W. B. Rochester, Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur, Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Weston, Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. A. E. Bates, Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Schley, Rear Admiral and Mrs. S. W. Terry, Rear Admiral and Mrs. S. R. Franklin, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. S. Kenny, Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. M. Ramsay, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. K. Van Reypen, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Mme. Bonaparte, Gen. and Mrs. M. C. Butler, Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. Cowles, Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Colonel and Mrs. Dudley, Mr. William C. Whitney, Commander and Mrs. Driggs, General and Mrs. Davis, Colonel and Mrs. Edwards, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Col. J. C. Gilmore, Captain Gilmore, Jr., Col. and Mrs. G. C. Goodloe, Mrs. Gray, General and Mrs. Grant, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Colonel and Mrs. Heyl, Col. and Mrs. John V. R. Hoff, Colonel and Mrs. Heistand, Colonel and Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Daniel Manning of New York, Col. and Mrs. McCann, Major McCawley, U. S. M. C.; Colonel and Mrs. Mills, Colonel Moore, Colonel and Mrs. Maus, Col. and Mrs. W. M. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, New York; Secretary and Mrs. Root, Comdr. and Mrs. Sargent, Colonel and Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Simpson, General and Mrs. Sternberg, Governor and Mrs. Stone of Pennsylvania, Colonel and Mrs. Ward, Capt. J. R. Williams, the British Ambassador and the Misses Paunceforte, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Japanese Minister and Mme. Takahira, the Danish Minister, the Dutch Minister, the Minister from Sweden and Norway, the Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, the Chargé d'Affaires

of Germany, Lieut. Commander von Rebeur and Count Montgelas, also of Germany, and Lieut. Commander Schebeko of the Russian Embassy.

General Corbin and his bride left on the afternoon of Nov. 6 for New York to attend the wedding of Col. Geo. R. Dyer and Miss Grace Gurnee Scott on Nov. 7. From there they departed for Niagara and Montreal. On their return they will reside at the Arlington until their new home at Twenty-second and R streets, Washington, near the site of the new French Embassy, is completed in January.

OTHER SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Frank Brooks Upham, U. S. N., son of the late Capt. F. K. Upham, 1st Cavalry, was married at Seattle, Washington, Oct. 30, to Miss Mabel Bostwick, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Bostwick.

Miss Adele A. Yates, daughter of Mrs. Susan D. and the late Capt. Arthur R. Yates, U. S. N., and Capt. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were married at the Unitarian Church, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 31. The best man was Lieut. M. L. Walker, Corps of Engineers. The bridesmaids were Misses M. A. Yates, New York; T. G. Pillsbury, B. G. Burbank and A. W. Brown, Boston; A. A. Tracy, Brookline, and L. W. Sise. The bride was attended by her sister as maid of honor. She was given away by her uncle, Judge A. A. Yates, of Schenectady, N. Y.

Lieut. Frank Budd Goudy of the Revenue Cutter Service and Mrs. Marie Healy Jackson were married on Oct. 24 at the home of the bride's father, 154 Broadway, Seattle, Wash., Rev. W. D. Simonds officiating. Miss Alfreda Healy, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, Mr. Walter Waltrous acting as best man, and little Miss Lillian Mettler, a niece of the bride, was the ringbearer. The bride wore a handsome gown of satin foulard, trimmed in duchess lace, and carried a bunch of bride roses. The house was charmingly arrayed in pink roses and pink carnations, with palms everywhere. Lieutenant and Mrs. Goudy will spend the winter at Alameda, Cal.

One of the most brilliant weddings in the history of Malden, Mass., was that held on Oct. 31 at the Trinitarian Congregational Church, when Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 14th U. S. Cav., was married to one of Malden's brightest and most interesting young society girls, Miss Louise G. Chaffin. The interior of the church was prettily decorated. The altar and chancel were filled with tropical plants and exotics. Everywhere among the green were yellow chrysanthemums. These flowers and small silk American flags formed the striking features of the decorations. The pews were festooned with white ribbons and flags. There were 2,000 invitations issued and the church was filled some time before the appointed hour. The great company of guests were seated by the ushers, officers of the United States Army, in full dress uniform. They were Lieut. W. A. Burnside, 14th Inf., Fort Porter, N. Y.; Capt. C. P. Echols, Associate Professor of Mathematics, West Point; Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and Capt. J. A. Logan, Jr., Commissary Depot, Boston. At 8 o'clock the familiar strains of the bridal march from Wagner's "Lohengrin" were heard pouring from the organ. Then a chorus of Malden society girls, gowned in pure white, came down the broad aisle of the church, singing the well-known chorus, "Faithful and True," of the famous opera. Mrs. Harry Elisha Converse, who was exquisitely gowned in white lace over white silk and carried violets, was matron of honor. Miss Marion Watson Pratt, a schoolmate of the bride, was the maid of honor. She was attired in yellow crepe de chine, trimmed with lace applique and yellow velvet. She, too, carried violets. The bridesmaids were Miss Bertha Robinson Shute, Miss Edith Leighton Homer, Miss Carolyn Helfenstein Childs, and Miss Florence Newton Flanders. They wore point d'esprit over white silk, trimmed with silk applique. The gowns were embellished with choux of yellow crepe de chene and girdles of yellow crepe. They carried clusters of yellow daisies. The bride's attendants wore gold scroll pins with a pearl in the center. The bride, leaning on her father's arm, followed the maids. She was charmingly gowned in a bridal costume of Mechlin lace over white silk, and carried a great cluster of white violets. Her tulle veil was fastened to her coiffure with a garniture of orange blossoms. She wore an elegant diamond and pearl sunburst, the gift of the groom. At the altar the bride met the groom, his groomsman, Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., tactical officer at West Point, and the officiating clergyman, Rev. Henry H. French, D.D., pastor of the Congregational church. The double ring service was used and soft music from "Lohengrin" was played during the ceremony. The ceremony at the church was followed by a brilliant reception at the Auditorium ball room. Mayor and Mrs. Charles L. Dean were among the distinguished guests. Yellow chrysanthemums and American flags were the prevailing decorations at the reception. Captain and Mrs. Smedberg were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Chaffin. An elaborate collation was served during the reception hours. At the banquet was a large wedding cake for the special guests. Hidden beneath the dainty frost were a ten cent piece, signifying that the recipient will be wealthy; a ring, meaning that the winner will be married within a year, and a thimble, foretelling an old maid's existence. Lieutenant Burnside drew the slice of cake with the ring, Miss Pratt the dime, and Miss Childs the thimble. Capt. Wm. Renwick Smedberg, Jr., is a son of Brevet Col. and Mrs. Wm. Renwick Smedberg, of San Francisco, Cal. The bride is a graduate of the Malden High School, is one of the city's most popular young society women, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Chaffin. The groom, his best man, and the ushers were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Harry Elisha Converse at their spacious, beautiful home on Appleton street, where they were royally entertained during their stay in Malden. The Captain and his bride after the reception started on their long wedding tour, which will terminate at San Francisco. Late in November Colonel and Mrs. Smedberg will give a reception to the Captain and his bride. After Dec. 1 they will be at home to their friends at the Knickerbocker, in the Golden Gate City.

An engagement recently announced and of interest in Army and Navy circles is that of Miss Mary Stone, daughter of Mr. Charles Allston Stone, late of the Navy and now of the Carnegie Steel Co., to Mr. M. Le Roy Gough of the patent law firm of Heusey & Gough. The wedding will probably take place Easter.

The wedding of Miss Sophie Hammond Ross, daughter of Capt. F. Hagaman Ross, of No. 52 West 94th street, New York, formerly an officer of the U. S. Army, to Mr. Frederick Webster Loudon, took place Nov. 6, in the Fourth Presbyterian church. Miss Grace Vernon Bronson was maid of honor. Miss Marjorie Snare, Miss

Laura Houghton and Miss Evelyn Long were the bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. Winfield Dean Loudon. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents.

NEW NAVAL STATIONS.

The Naval Board of which Admiral H. C. Taylor was president estimates that the cost of the proposed Naval Station at Olongapo, P. I., will be \$19,359,500, and the cost of equipping it \$12,903,500. This does not include the cost of signal stations, water supply, coaling stations, magazines, hospital, encampment grounds and villages for native workmen, to be supervised as to order and sanitation by our own officers to avoid contagious diseases. The higher grades of skilled labor must come from a distance and material, coal, clothing and provisions must be stored. When necessary, Government steamers or tugs can bring an additional force of workmen from Manila. It is proposed that a reservation under the control of the Navy Department be set apart by executive order, to include all that part of the provinces of Zambales and Bataan in the Island of Luzon to the southward and westward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Rio Pamatuan near Capones Islands and following the mid-channel line of the Pamatuan east to the headwaters of the westernmost branch of said river; from thence east to meet a line running north from Santa Rita Peak; from this intersection to Santa Rica itself; thence to Santa Rosa Peak and thence in a straight line in a southerly direction to the sea at the town of Bagac and including said town." Additional appropriations are also required for the fortifications recommended by the Remey Board at Silangui Island at the entrance of Port Silangui, the point on the west side of the entrance of Subig Bay, Grande Island at the mid-entrance and Point Ilinan on the east side of the entrance to Subig Bay—these being the best locations for forts to defend this bay from an attack from water. The board recommends that another fort be located to prevent the landing in Calaguquin Bay in the shelter of Capones Islands on the west coast of Zambales Province, and that the mountain passes leading to the naval reservation on the north and east be fortified. The board also recommends that sites be selected for signal stations on the Santa Rosa or Rita Peaks and on Cinco Picos. The shops provided for in the proposed plant at Olongapo are entirely capable of efficiently and economically undertaking all work necessary in the fitting out or repair of ships and their appurtenances of every description. In consideration of the general needs of a naval station in the Philippines, the board has taken account of the conditions likely to prevail in the future and which result naturally from its remoteness and isolation and the necessity for self-dependence in times of emergency, and to a great extent at all times.

The Taylor Board has also prepared a general scheme for the development of the naval station at Charleston, S. C. By dredging the Cooper River to a depth of 32 feet below mean low water material can be obtained to raise the grade six feet above high water, which will prevent flooding during cyclones. It is proposed to excavate a basin to the same depth with two piers to give a water front; also two dry docks with a pier between them. A sea wall with a depth of 32 feet in front of it is also proposed. Sites for the various buildings have been selected, the highest ground being chosen for the Naval Hospital. A torpedo boat depot is included in the plans and two slips for vessels in reserve and recreation grounds for the enlisted men. It is proposed that both of these two stations shall be in all respects up to the standard of modern requirements.

IN ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S INTEREST.

E. S. Theall of Washington, representing the firm of Stayton & Campbell, Admiral Sampson's attorneys, Nov. 6 filed the following letter with the Schley Court of Inquiry:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1901.
Admiral George Dewey, U. S. Navy, President Naval Court of Inquiry, Washington, D. C.

Sir: While fully cognizant of and abiding by the decision of the court that Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. A., is not a party interested, and that notice will be given the Admiral when the court so considers him, I have the honor to make the following request on behalf of the Admiral:

Argument by counsel being matters of record in the case and receiving wide circulation with the public, it is respectfully submitted that argument by counsel upon matters regarding any official acts of Admiral Sampson which he has not been permitted to defend, and which the court by an expressed ruling has excluded from the evidence in the case, is eminently improper, and it is respectfully requested that the statement made by counsel for Admiral Schley in argument yesterday at the close of the afternoon session, to the effect that Admiral Sampson permitted the Spanish cruiser Colon to lie in sight without attack in the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, from the time of his arrival on June 1, 1898, to about 10:35 A. M. of that day, be either stricken from the record in the case for evidence be introduced by which Admiral Sampson may be permitted to defend such a grave accusation involving his honor as a Naval officer.

It is further most earnestly and most respectfully requested that counsel in the future be restricted to the evidence adduced as regards the official acts of Admiral Sampson, and not be permitted to include these matters expressly ruled out by the court and which the Admiral has not been permitted to defend, thereby preventing manifest injustice, and the introduction of accusations against the Admiral in the record by indirect means, which was deemed improper by the court by direct argument.

I enclose my authority for addressing this request to this honorable court.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. S. THEALL.

In reply to the above letter Admiral Dewey, President of the Court, states that after careful consideration the Court declines to grant the request.

Lieutenant Ellsworth P. Bertholf of the Revenue Cutter Service has returned to Washington from an expedition into Siberia in search of a variety of reindeer to be introduced into Alaska. At a point 800 miles beyond the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad, which he reached by sledges, he found the reindeer he sought, and bought 240 of them and had them shipped to Port Clarence, Alaska. Lieutenant Bertholf started on his journey last January, and it was reported during the summer that he had been cut off from communication and would starve.

November 9, 1901.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

239

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered the following decision relative to Navy pay clerks: "The pay a paymaster's clerk in the Navy ceases upon the termination of the duty of the paymaster with whom he is pointed to serve, including time of settling accounts, less such clerk in the performance of the duties of no other position where a paymaster's clerk is authorized. Relieving a paymaster upon his arrival in the United States does not deprive his clerk when he is authorized to proceed to the United States on a naval vessel of his traveling expenses and commutation of rations, computing these upon the basis of the allowances to an enlisted man."

Advices from Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 30, announce that new ranges and galleys are being installed on the ship. The Adams has been hauled in alongside the pier wall for the work of overhauling her machinery. A very large force of men is busy on the Philadelphia. There are very extensive single jobs on the vessel, and it will require some time to complete. Four new boats, two 26-foot and two 28-foot cutters, have been added to the Mohican. The hull of the ship is being treated with a coat of paint.

In the inquiry respecting the loss of the Cobra they returned a verdict that "the deceased men were drowned through the buckling of the Cobra in ten hours of water in the North Sea, the cause of the sinking being unknown." The diver stated that the hull of the vessel had "snapped like a cane." The sum of \$18,250 has been contributed towards a fund of \$5,000 for the benefit of the sufferers by this disaster. Experiments with a new submarine boat invented by a Brazilian Navy officer have been carried out, says Reuter telegram from Rio de Janeiro, before the president of the Republic with excellent results. The boat immerses itself and returns to the surface with great ease, keeping a horizontal position all the time. The Government has decided to have a larger boat built for the final trials. The French submarine boat Ispadon, with M. Lauboeur, the engineer, on board, made her first submersion trials outside the breakwater at Cherbourg Oct. 18. The vessel remained under water for eight minutes at a depth of 8 m., and at the expiration of that period returned to the surface, it is said, almost instantaneously. The crew suffered no effects from the submersion.

A correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger, writing reference to the fatalities which have attended British warships named after reptiles, says: "Within the last six weeks the Viper and the Cobra, both of them engined on the turbine principle, have been wrecked. The destroyer lost during the recent maneuvers was the fourth Viper that has been wrecked since the British had a Navy. A Viper was wrecked in 1870. A Viper, a French prize, commissioned into the British service, was wrecked in 1793. A third was wrecked in 1787, and the fourth was wrecked last month off Guernsey. The Serpent, wrecked eleven years ago, was the fourth British man-of-war of that name to meet that fate. Two Snakes have been lost, one in 1781, and one in 1847. Three Lizards have been wrecked, one in 1515, one in 1696 and one in 1843. An Adder was lost in 1806 and an Alligator in 1782, a crocodile in 1784 and a Rattlesnake in 1781. Two Dragons and a Basilisk may also be added to the list. The conclusion is tolerably clear that the reptile class is unlucky. Of the poor fellows who lost their lives in the Cobras no fewer than half had been wrecked in a Viper the month before."

The list of successful candidates for appointment as warrant machinists published Oct. 30, 1901, was in error in so far that the names of W. P. Little and A. V. Kettels should not have been included. They received the required multiple, but there were only fifty-three vacancies, and fifty-three others received higher multiple than did Little and Kettels.

Secretary Long is much interested in the success of the Charleston (S. C.) Exposition, and has engaged to do all in his power to have the naval exhibit a credit to the city and to the Navy Department. The committee in charge have also received a partial promise from the Secretary to the effect that if possible it is his intention to be present during the progress of the affair, accompanied by such prominent officials of the Government as can accept the cordial invitation which has been extended to them by the officers of the Exposition. The managers of the fair desire to have a warship at Charleston at the opening, and it is likely their wishes will be complied with and as large a vessel as can be spared will probably be directed to rendezvous at Charleston during the coming summer. Capt. F. W. Wagener, of Charleston, was in Washington recently on business connected with his pet scheme and interviewed the various officials of the Department in the interest of the Exposition.

In the new Broadus Memorial Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., there is soon to be installed a fine memorial window in honor of the Heroes of the American Navy who have given their lives for their country. The window is to be designed by the best artist in America. The church is in process of construction, and on its completion a souvenir book will be compiled containing the names of all contributors to the window. Many of the older officers of the U. S. Navy have given their approval of the undertaking, and it is intended that this window shall be unique in this country.

Lient. Comdr. Henry McCrea, commanding the Machias, reported from Colon, Colombia, under date of Oct. 12, that he had no sick among his crew. To guard against disease, however, he ordered coal delivered alongside in lighters, and granted no shore leaves. Capt. Thomas Perry, commanding the Iowa, reported from Panama under date of Oct. 2 that the forces of the insurgents in Colombia were being decimated by smallpox. He stated also that Perez, the insurgent commander, had apologized to the British authorities for firing on the English ship Quito.

Rear Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron, U. S. N., has transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy a formal report of the services performed by the squadron on Sept. 19 in honor of the late President McKinley. The squadron assembled off Manila, and a brigade, consisting of three companies of the enlisted men of the Navy and one company of Marines from the barracks at Cavite, all under command of Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., took part in the ceremonies ashore.

For speaking disrespectfully of the late President McKinley 3d class Electrician John W. Stoll of the Navy has been sentenced by a Court-Martial to be confined at such place as the Secretary of the Navy may direct for a period of one year, and at the expiration of which to be dishonorably dismissed from the Navy. It seems that the accused was attached to the Receiving

Ship Columbia at the time of the President's death and upon hearing the news remarked to some of his messmates that it was a good thing and that he should have been killed long ago. His remarks were accompanied by numerous vile expressions. The Court, which was composed of Comdr. C. H. Arnold, Navy; Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Little, Navy; Lieut. C. H. Matthews, Navy; Passed Asst. Paymaster W. B. Izard, Navy; 1st Lieut. R. S. Hooker, Marine Corps, and with 2d Lieut. Giles Bishop, Jr., Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate, found Stoll guilty of the charges and recommended the above sentence, which action his been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the record of proceedings of the Board ordered by the Commandant at the Norfolk Navy Yard to inquire into the shooting of Charles Miner, ordinary seaman, who was trying to escape from the guard, by Private Edward F. Hurley, of the Marine Corps, Sept. 28, 1901. The finding of the Board that in its opinion "the shooting was justifiable homicide at the hands of Private Hurley while in the proper discharge of his duties," is approved by the Secretary of the Navy and no further proceedings are deemed necessary. Hurley has been released from confinement and restored to duty.

A dispatch from Paris says that M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, has notified the officers of the Navy that attendance at mass is no longer compulsory. Invitations to attend should not have the semblance of orders, says the Ministers.

There is a feeling among the hospital apprentices in the Navy that they are entitled to more generous treatment than they now receive. Sentiment among the men favors increased pay, a stricter mental examination for recruits, a reduction of the term of enlistment from four years to three and the creation of a new grade to be known as that of Acting Hospital Steward. It is contended that competent nurses are reluctant to enter the Service for the reason that the pay is too small and the term of enlistment too long.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higgins, Commander-in-Chief. KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. In North River, N. Y. Address Station E, New York. ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, New York. CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. Navy Yard, N. Y. To be commissioned about Dec. 1.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Yorktown, Va. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, United States of Colombia, South America. Hold mail.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At New York, N. Y. To proceed to Colon, Colombia. Address New York, N. Y.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Naples, Italy.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Genoa.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Genoa.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. En route to Tutuila, Samoa, from Honolulu. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

ABARENDIA, Comdr. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. Left Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 6, for Acapulco, Mexico. To proceed to Panama, Colombia.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.

IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Panama, United States of Colombia. Address there care of American Consul.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal.

ASIAN STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander. Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins, Capt. C. C. Todd ordered to command. At Yokohama, Japan. Address there.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander) Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Woosung, China. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Sandakan, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Sydney, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. Off Mindoro, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Catbalogan, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. En route to Cavite, P. I., from Townsville, Australia.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingles. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Cavite, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Hong Kong, China.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Woosung, en route to Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Hong Kong, China. SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Woosung, China. VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Shantaiwan, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I. YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Guam Ladron Islands.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Catbalogan, P. I. BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.

GARDOQUI, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Cebu.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. In San Juanico Straits, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cebu, P. I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Catbalogan, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Cavite, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite, P. I.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Catbalogan, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md. Address care of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

BAILEY (torpedo boat), Lieut. L. A. Chandler. At Fort Royal, S. C. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.

NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Boatwick. At Puget Sound, Naval Station, Washington.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Honolulu, H. I. To proceed to Guam, Ladron Islands, and Manila, P. I. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

UNCAT, Chief Bisan J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At New York Yard. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Santa Monica, Cal. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: At Barbadoes, W. I.; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Address St. Thomas, D. W. I.

AMPHITRITE, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Boston, Mass. Address there. To go out of commission Nov. 20; to be succeeded by Furitan.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Cruising following itinerary: Arrive Madeira Islds. Nov. 3; leave Nov. 8, and arrive San Juan, P. R. Nov. 17. Address San Juan, P. R.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. On cruise in accordance with following itinerary: At Villefranche, France; leave November 19, and arrive Naples, Italy, Nov. 22; leave Nov. 27, arrive Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, Dec. 7; leave Jan. 6, and arrive Algiers, Africa, Jan. 21; leave Jan. 31, and arrive Gibraltar Feb. 10; leave Feb. 12, and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Feb. 17; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Teneriffe, Canary Isles, Feb. 28; leave March 2, and arrive San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1902.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Daventry. The itinerary of the Essex is as follows: En route to Trinidad, B. W. I., from Madeira Islds., to arrive Nov. 17; leave Dec. 1, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 18, and arrive San Juan, P. R., Dec. 29; leave Dec. 28, and arrive Curacao Jan. 2; leave Jan. 16, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 23; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantamano Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6, and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I.

HARTFORD, Comdr. J. M. Hawley. About due at Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. Left Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 29, for Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I. Address Santa Lucia, W. I., care of American Consul.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Charleston, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is the itinerary: At Villefranche, France, en route to Naples, Italy, arrive Gibraltar, November 21; leave December 2, and arrive Barbadoes, W. I., December 25; leave January 16 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 26, and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

PIRAIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Boston Navy Yard, Mass. Address there. (To be commissioned Nov. 9.)

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C., attached to Training School. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadham. At New York, N. Y. Address care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnett. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Potts in temporary command. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE, PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Lieut. L. A. Chandler, in charge.

Ens.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. En route to Genoa, Italy. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 ALEXANDER. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 CAESAR. Left Algiers, Africa, Oct. 28, returning to United States. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
 HANNIBAL. En route to Lambert's Point, Va. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
 LEONIDAS. At San Juan, P. R. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
 NERO. Left U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilingue Bay, Mexico, for Norfolk via Strs. of Magellan. Address Montevideo, Uruguay.
 POMPEY. At Cavite, P. I. Address Guam, L. I.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALEATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
 FISH HAWK. Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 1.—Rear Admiral F. Wildes, to duty as Commandant Pensacola Yard, Nov. 25, as relief Captain Reisinger. Capt. W. W. Reisinger, detached duty as Commandant Pensacola Yard, etc., Nov. 25; to home and wait orders. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, detached New York Yard, etc.; to command Enterprise. Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt, to Norfolk Yard, steam engineering department. Surg. F. Anderson, detached Naval Dispensary, Washington, D. C., etc., Nov. 7; to Alabama, Nov. 9, as relief Surgeon Green.

Surg. A. C. H. Russell, detached Medical Examining Board, Washington Yard, etc., Nov. 15; to home and wait orders. Surg. E. H. Green, detached Alabama, Nov. 9; to duty as member Medical Examining Board, Washington Yard, Nov. 15, as relief Surgeon Russell.

Pay Dir. L. A. Frailey, to duty in charge Navy Pay Office, Washington, D. C., etc., Nov. 30, as relief of Pay Inspector Rand.

Btsn. W. Brooks, to Topeka, connection training landsmen.

Pay Insp. S. Rand, detached from charge Navy Pay Office, Washington, D. C., etc., Nov. 30, and wait orders. beth. N. J., etc.; to duty as assistant inspector of steel.

Carp. A. R. Mackie, detached Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., etc.; to duty as assistant inspector of steel Munhall, Pa.

Carp. A. Burke, detached Homestead Steel Works and Carbon, Carnegie, and Union Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., etc.; to duty as assistant inspector of steel, Chester, Pa.

Mate J. L. Vennard (retired), to Portsmouth Yard, general storekeeper's department.

Paym. Clk. Geo. H. Grendle, appointed duty Cavite Station, sailing transport from San Francisco about Jan. 1, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Blish, commissioned from Oct. 5, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Carr, commissioned from Sept. 28, 1901.

Lieut. L. F. James, commissioned from Oct. 9, 1901.

Lieut. J. L. Sticht, commissioned from July 1, 1901.

Gun. C. Hierdahl, warranted from April 10, 1899.

Gun. O. Hill, warranted from March 10, 1900.

NOV. 2.—Rear Admiral H. Glass, commissioned from Oct. 9, 1901.

Lieut. C. Wells, commissioned from July 12, 1901.

Med. Dir. J. G. Ayers, retired from Nov. 3, 1901. (Sec. 144 R. S., and Sec. 11 N. P. A.) Approved March 3, 1899.

Btsn. T. Sullivan, detached command Osceola, etc., upon reporting relief; to Constellation.

Btsn. E. J. Norcott, detached Constellation, etc.; to command Osceola, as relief Boatswain Sullivan.

Carp. F. A. Itrich, detached Bureau Construction and Repair, etc.; to Bath, Me., connection inspecting vessels building.

Acting War Machinists have been appointed and assigned to duty as follows; where not assigned, the home address is given: Chas. H. Gilhuly, Kearsarge; Rufus G. VanNess, Annapolis; Clarence M. Wingate, Massachusetts; Murray S. Holloway, Hartford; John S. Hetherall, League Island Yard; Michael A. Rossiter, Hartford; Peter J. Hanlon, Hartford; Birger Heggenhaugen, Eagle; Chas. A. Rowe, Academy; John H. Busch, Academy; Ernest Evans, Iowa; Wm. B. Stork, Boston Yard; Geo. H. Paul, Kentucky; Chas. S. Joyce, Piscataqua; Chas. Crater, Albatross; Clarence R. Johnson, Dixie; Ben. Smith, 28 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wm. James, care of Lewis D. Gatheman, 166 Delaware place, Chicago, Ill.; Jannis V. Jacobsen, Torpedo Station; Patrick Fernan, New York; Geo. W. Johnson, Monadnock; Evan B. Thompson, Atlanta; Harlan B. Heath, Norfolk Yard; Frank Risser, Puget Sound Yard; John Bryce, care of Mrs. Isabella Bryce, 723 Eleventh avenue, New York, N. Y.; Jos. J. Burgess, New York; Geo. Mellen, Yankton; Robt. L. Lindsay, Albany; Henry H. Walker, New York Yard; Llewellyn H. Wentworth, Chicago; Rasmus Iversen, New York Yard; Henry White, Mare Island Yard; Chas. C. Holland, Tutuila Station; Elwood W. Andrews, Washington Yard; Rudolph A. Rung, Chicago; Jos. F. Sauer, Massachusetts; Lee Grossenbacher, Chicago recruiting rendezvous; Francis J. McAllister, Buffalo; David C. Young, 92 Vesper street, Portland, Me.; Cornelius J. Collins, Wisconsin; Winslow D. Conn, Isla de Luzon; Wm. E. Stiles, Mare Island Yard; Adolph A. Gathemann, care of Lewis D. Gatheman, 36 Delaware place, Chicago, Ill.; Frank H. Church, Mohican; Chas. Ditton, 1319 Newkirk street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. F. McCulloch, care Mabel W. McCulloch, Kennebunk, Me.; Daniel C. Beach, Washington Yard; Warnick J. Sedgwick, Yorktown; Jas. M. Ober, Norfolk Yard; Wm. E. B. Grant, Norfolk Yard; Wm. C. Gray, Lancaster.

NOV. 3.—Sunday.

NOV. 4.—Comdr. T. C. McLean, to New York Yard, duty connection Cincinnati, and to command when commissioned.

Chief Carp. P. T. Ward, detached New York Yard, etc.; to duty connection Cincinnati, immediately, and on board when commissioned.

Carp. J. P. Yates, detached Oregon, upon reporting relief; to Bureau Construction and Repair, temporary duty.

Carp. G. Helms, detached duty as inspector hull material, Thurlow, Pa., etc., Nov. 15; to Oregon, as relief Carpenter Yates.

NOV. 5.—Capt. J. P. Merrell, detached Norfolk yard, etc., Nov. 12; to duty charge naval station Algiers, La., Nov. 15.

Comdr. C. K. Curtis, to duty as equipment officer, Norfolk yard, etc., Nov. 12, as relief Captain Merrell.

Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, Department's order modified; detached command Lancaster upon reporting relief; to duty charge naval recruiting rendezvous, New York, N. Y., instead of proceeding home.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. L. Holcombe, commissioned from April 1, 1901.

Lieut. S. V. Graham, commissioned from Sept. 28, 1901.

Lieut. W. W. White, detached Boston yard, etc.; to duty connection with fitting out Cincinnati and on board when commissioned.

Ensign F. O. Branch, to Topeka, as watch and division officer.

Btsn. D. J. O'Connell, to Topeka, Nov. 15.

Paym. Clk. Thos. Gregory, appointed duty on Richmond, report Nov. 15.

NOV. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Burgdorff, to New York yard. Steam Engineering Department.

Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Buffalo, etc.; to duty Office Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. C. Wells, to duty Torpedo Station.

Naval Cadet E. E. Scranton, detached Ranger; to Philadelphia.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Young, detached Columbia, etc.; to Constellation, temporary duty.

Passed Asst. Paym. J. W. Morse, detached Topeka, Nov. 15, and continue other duties at Port Royal Station.

Asst. Paym. J. D. Barber, to Topeka, Nov. 15, as relief Passed Asst. Paym. Morse.

NOV. 7.—Chief Eng. A. C. Cunningham, detached Bureau Yards and Docks, etc.; to duty in charge of work connected with steel floating dock at Algiers, La., etc.

Cablegram Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Remy, Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 7, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, detached Princeton; to Yokohama Hospital, invalided.

1st Lieut. Wirt McCreary, M. C., detached Cavite Station Bks.; to Yokohama Hospital, invalided.

Cadet John F. Green, detached New York; to Mariveles.

COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. HARLLEE.

The Navy Department has received the proceedings and findings of the naval court-martial which met at Cavite, P. I., Sept. 23, 1901, for the trial of 1st Lieut. William C. Harlee, Marine Corps, on the charge of assault and battery in violation of the 16th paragraph of Article 8 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy. It seems that on August 27, 1901, the accused wilfully and maliciously and without justifiable cause struck a Filipino boy with his cane for not acting upon his order to carry his valise. The testimony tended to show that the boy did not understand the order given him by Lieutenant Harlee and also that he was in no manner required to obey such order in any event. The court which consisted of Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, Navy; Major W. F. Spicer, Marine Corps; Lieut. E. E. Capenhorn, Navy; Lieut. F. Marble, Navy; P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, Navy; Capt. G. C. Reid, M. C.; Capt. R. H. Dunlap, M. C., and Ensign C. Boone, Navy, as members with Capt. H. O. Bisset, M. C., Corps, as judge advocate, found the charge proved and of the specification guilty and sentenced Lieut. Harlee "to be suspended from duty for a period of three months, to lose one-half pay for such period, loss of pay amounting to \$200.25; and to be publicly reprimanded."

Rear Admiral Geo. C. Remey, the reviewing authority returned the proceedings to the court with the information that in his opinion the sentence was not adequate to the offense. The court then imposed a sentence suspending the accused from duty for six months with a loss of one-half pay for that period, and to be reprimanded. In reviewing this second sentence Admiral Remey said:

"Although it is difficult to understand how the gravity of this offense could escape due recognition, still the inadequacy of the first sentence need not have been made a subject of public remark, if, on reconsideration, a fitting one had been substituted."

"The persistence of the court, however, in failing properly to discharge its responsible trust, is a dereliction of duty that the Commander-in-Chief would thereby take upon himself, if he suffered it to pass unrebuked."

"In view of the Court's own action, its awarding a public reprimand to the accused is a mockery; and but for the fact that the accused would escape punishment altogether, the Commander-in-Chief would disapprove the sentence."

"Subject to the foregoing remarks, the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of 1st Lieut. William C. Harlee, U. S. Marine Corps, are approved."

In administering the public reprimand called for by the sentence, the Commander-in-Chief feels unable to remedy the defect of punishment by anything that words would convey; but he can, however, voice the sentiment of the whole Naval Service, in expressing regret that 1st Lieut. Harlee should so far forget one of the first requisites of an officer, as to lose his self-control on a slight provocation from an ignorant person of humble state and foreign speech. His offense, in its consequences, might be far-reaching; and it is not to be lightly regarded, simply because the punishment is lenient."

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 31.—1st Lieut. F. M. Wise, Jr., ordered to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty.

NOV. 1.—Capt. Thomas S. Borden, ordered to his home and report address.

Major Charles L. McCawley, granted leave of absence for two days.

NOV. 2.—Major Lincoln Karmann, order of the 29th ultimo appointing him judge advocate of a general court-martial revoked.

Capt. George C. Thorpe granted sick leave of absence for the period of one month.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 1.—1st Asst. Eng. W. C. Myers, granted an extension of leave for 15 days.

2d Asst. Eng. C. G. Porcher, granted an extension of leave for 30 days.

NOV. 4.—3d Lieut. W. H. Munter, granted 15 days leave.

2d Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, 3d Lieut. Eugene Blake, Jr., Capt. O. A. Hall, and 2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels were recent visitors at the Department.

REVENUE CUTTER VESSELS.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Willey, Wilmington, N. C. BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle. En route to San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. A. Slamm, Newbern, N. C. CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brain. (Harbor duty) New York, N. Y.

CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth. (Harbor duty), Boston, Mass.

CHASE—Capt. D. A. Hall. (Address, Anne Arundel County, So. Baltimore, Md.)

COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. W. J. Herring. New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore. Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Capt. J. B. Butt. Galveston, Tex.

GOLDEN GATE, Capt. M. A. Healy. (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM, Capt. J. W. Howison. New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. (Harbor duty) Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Savannah, Ga.

HARTLEY, Capt. M. A. Healy. (Harbor duty) San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fengar. (Harbor duty) New York, N. Y.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. W. Joynes. (Anchorage duty) New York, N. Y.

MANNING—Capt. Albert Buhner. En route to San Francisco, Cal.

MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. A. Falling. San Francisco, Cal.

MCCLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.

MORRIL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.

ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY, repairing at San Francisco, Cal.

RUSH, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers. Boston, Mass.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. New Orleans, La.

THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. En route to San Francisco, Cal.

WASHINGTON, Lieut. W. S. Howland. (Harbor duty) Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Goeling. Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, Capt. S. E. Maguire. Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Lieut. P. W. Thompson. Portland, Me.

NAVAL PROGRAMME ADOPTED.

The Board on Construction of the Navy has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy its recommendations for naval increase for the next fiscal year. These are for three seagoing battleships of about 16,000 tons displacement; two armored cruisers of about 14,500 tons

displacement; six gunboats of 600 tons displacement; six gunboats of 1,200 tons displacement; six gunboats of 200 tons displacement; two colliers of 15,000 tons displacement; one repair ship of 7,500 tons displacement; six training ships of 2,000 tons displacement; four picket boats of 650 tons displacement; and four tug boats. The recommendations of the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is the President, have also been received by the Secretary of the Navy, and are exactly similar to those of the Construction Board except that they recommend in lieu of three battleships, four of the same tonnage.

There is one remarkable fact to be noted in the recommendations for this year and that is that for the first time in twelve years no provision has been made for the further construction of vessels of the torpedo-boat class. Officers of the Navy of prominence are now firmly convinced that the torpedo-boat is obsolete. Much was expected of these little boats at the outbreak of the Spanish War, but nothing was accomplished by them; on the contrary they are a great expense to the Government and are practically useless. Other countries are beginning to realize this fact, which was recognized by members of the Board of Construction as far back as 1895. At the time every member of the then Board was opposed to further construction of torpedo-boats and destroyers, but they were forced to yield to popular opinion, and as a consequence we now have an immense fleet of these craft which the Navy Department hardly knows what to do with, and which is constantly taking time and valuable labor to keep in commission. Officers generally throughout the Service now recognize these facts and we may rest assured that there will be no further construction along this line for the present.

The question of the submarine boat is again before the Navy Department, and it will also be noted that neither of the Boards has recommended that there be any further construction along this line. It is understood that the Holland Boat Company is going to bring this winter their new Fulton to the vicinity of Washington to show to the members of the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs. The Navy Department is opposed to having more of these vessels built until they have been tested under service conditions, and until they have been tested in conjunction with the boat of the Lake which is now being built at Bridgeport, Conn., which will be ready for test by the first of April.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered two decisions this week of the utmost importance to the Navy. The first relates to the pay of officers of the Navy commissioned after the Personnel act took effect. The question was raised by Assistant-Surgeon Allan Stuart by his appeal from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department for disallowing his claim for pay under the old Navy rates, contending that he is entitled under the provisions of the Navy Personnel act, and the act of June 7, 1900, to these rates. It seems that the officer served as a pharmacist in the Navy from 1893 to 1898, when he accepted an appointment in the temporary force of naval surgeons, and in June of 1900 he was appointed to the regular establishment of the Navy with the grade of Assistant Surgeon. The Comptroller decided against the claimant, holding in substance that the services in the temporary and regular Navy were separate and distinct. He says that while the claimant was in the temporary force he was entitled to the benefit of the provision preventing a reduction in his pay, and this he received, but when he was appointed to the regular force he stood upon the same footings as an officer newly appointed in regard to the provision preventing a reduction in pay, which would result from applying Army rates. It is held that he cannot carry with him into the regular force advantages or privileges which he had in the temporary force when the Navy Personnel act was passed. For this reason the provision of the latter act, which states that nothing therein shall operate to reduce the present pay of any commissioned officer in the Navy, cannot be applied to the present case. Commander Raymond Rodgers of the Navy, has made claim for count 10 per cent. increase for pay for service rendered while he was in command of the Nashville in Chinese waters on the ground that he comes within the meaning of the Army Appropriation act of 1901, granting such an increase to officers of the Army serving on foreign stations. The Auditor for the Navy Department disallowed the claim for the reason that an officer serving on board a United States vessel in Chinese waters was not serving within the meaning of the act to which reference is made. The Comptroller affirms the action of the Auditor, and says that there is no doubt that, under the law, a commissioned officer of the line of the Navy or of the Medical or Pay Corps, detailed for shore duty in China during the summer of 1900 would be entitled to the 10 per cent. increase in pay for the period of such service, including the time occupied in travelling from the Philippine Islands to China and in returning from China to this country, but it does not follow that the same increased pay is payable to such officers for sea service in the waters adjacent to China or in other foreign waters. It is held that service in such foreign waters, although denominated by the Navy service as a station, is not service on a foreign station within the meaning of the act, since no such action is known in Army administration.

Justice Bradley, sitting as a United States District Court on November 5, signed a decree of condemnation in connection with the libel in prize instituted by Admiral George Dewey on behalf of himself and the officers and crew of the United States naval forces taking part in the battle of Manila Bay. It sets forth as lawful prizes of war "the protected cruisers Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, the unprotected cruiser Don Juan de Austria, the transport Manila and all other vessels and equipment belonging to the King of Spain and his subjects captured" except such as may have been restored to private owners. The Spanish property captured on shore at the Cavite arsenal or elsewhere and all non-seagoing boats pertaining to the arsenal are not subject to prize. The vessels entitled to share in the prize property are the Olympia, the Baltimore, the Boston, the Raleigh, the gunboats Concord and Petrel and the revenue cutter McCollough. The Nanshan and the Zafiro are held not entitled to share. Upon ascertainment of the value of the property condemned as prizes the Secretary of the Navy is to deposit an amount equal thereto with the United States Treasurer, subject to the court's order.

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Our report of the Schley Court closed last week with a synopsis of the proceedings of Thursday and Friday, after a discussion on the question of summing up, was finally decided to allow counsel the usual latitude in summing up. In his testimony Sylvester Scovel, an engineer in Havana, and formerly a newspaper correspondent, testified that he had a megaphone conversation with Captain Sigsbee from the deck of the newspaper boat, May 27 or 28, 1898, in which Captain Sigsbee told him that he was not sure as to the whereabouts of Cervera.

Questioned as to the conversation Mr. Hare reported having with Captain Sigsbee, witness was not prepared to deny its correctness, though the impression on his part at the time was that the Spaniards were at Santiago.

The taking of testimony was concluded at the session of Monday, Nov. 4. Admiral Schley and Captain Sigsbee made various corrections in their testimony. The Admiral denied Captain Sigsbee's statement that he had already decided to return to Key West when Captain Sigsbee met him on board the Brooklyn. With regard to this, and as an order to "stand by to ram," Admiral Schley emphasized his former testimony by stating that "there was a distinct attempt to ram on the part of the Maria Teresa." He also reiterated his confidence in the Brooklyn's speed by stating that "with one engine and all the boiler power" she could have gotten up all speed that was needed.

Captain Sigsbee testified that he did not inform the boat Premier while off Santiago that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago harbor. Frank B. Richards, a correspondent who was aboard the Premier, testified that his boat was hauled on the night of May 27 or 28 by Captain Sigsbee who declared that the Spanish vessels were in Santiago harbor. Judge Advocate Lemly objected to the testimony of Mr. Richards and it was excluded.

ARGUMENT IN THE CASE.

Argument in the case began at the session of Monday afternoon, Mr. E. P. Hanna, assistant to Judge Advocate Conn., opening for the Government. He contended that evidence proved that Admiral Schley was dilatory, at the retrograde movement left the gates of Santiago entirely unguarded and that the Brooklyn's loop endangered the Texas. Mr. Hanna had not completed his argument when the hour for adjournment arrived, and concluded on Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Captain Parker, junior counsel for Admiral Schley, addressed the Court on Tuesday afternoon. He defended Schley's conduct of the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago and held that Schley had acted wisely in turning back to Key West. Of Captain Sigsbee, Captain Parker said that that officer was "curiously blind, not purposely blind, but curiously so." At this point Captain Parker caused a sensation by declaring that the Cristobal Colon went in full view of any ship that might pass the harbor at the very time when Captain Sigsbee went in close to the harbor and looked for her and when he reported Commodore Schley that he knew the Spaniards were not there. She took that position May 25, and she lay there until Schley returned and found her there May 29. Schley, who had arrived, May 26, at a point south of Santiago and out of sight of the harbor, relied on the assurance of his scout, Sigsbee, that the Spaniards were not there and that Captain Cotton had gone into the harbor and cut a cable, but had seen nothing of the Spaniards.

When Captain Parker first began to make this point, Rayner jumped up and attempted to correct him, and Admiral Schley called out to him that he was wrong; but Parker replied, "I know what I am talking about." He read from the log of the Colon a statement of the position taken by that vessel. He had the chart produced, and pointed out on it the places mentioned in the present log of the Colon.

Captain Parker concluded his argument on Wednesday, was followed by Mr. Rayner, Admiral Schley's senior counsel. Mr. Rayner contended that Schley had been misled by Captain Sigsbee, and that no reasoning could save Sigsbee from the unfortunate failure of his recollection.

"No one charges Captain Sigsbee with telling such untruth," said Mr. Rayner. "No man would dare to tell such a lie. He has just failed to recollect. The impression on everybody the Admiral spoke to on the subject was that the fleet was not in Santiago. If Captain Sigsbee had not said to Commodore Schley the Spanish fleet was not there, Commodore Schley never would have gone to the westward on what is called his retrograde movement. More than that, Captain Sigsbee put a Cuban pilot on board Commodore Schley's ship, and that pilot impressed Commodore with the idea that the Spanish ships could not get in there."

All things created in the mind of Commodore Schley indelible impression that the Spanish fleet was not in the harbor of Santiago. This absolutely justified his movement to the west."

A commanding officer away from home to be stripped every prerogative that he ought to possess, in order to determine upon the exigencies of the occasion? If he acts hastily, according to the best judgment and light that has, is he to be branded and consigned to infamy because some one else in the same situation might have adopted a different course? It is easy enough at this hour, pass a criticism upon the conduct of the campaign. The question, however, is not to determine what is the condition of our minds to-day, but what was the condition of Admiral Schley's mind at the hour when the events took place.

Captain Harber, of the Texas, who testified that that was endangered by the Brooklyn's loop, Mr. Rayner said: "Had I reflected for a moment that Captain Harber had just arrived from the gay festivities of a continental capital, I would have treated him with far greater reverence. I would have modeled my style according to the best manners of the Parisian Court and would have treated him with the foreign accent and graceful gestures that are due to any one who has been suddenly transposed from the deck of an American ship to the elegant and fashionable circles of European diplomacy."

Referring to Lieutenant Bristol of the Texas, who testified that the Brooklyn was 3,000 yards from the nearest point when the battle began, Mr. Rayner remarked:

"With great respect for his unbounded wisdom, I must admit that Lieutenant Bristol is the most precocious witness I ever encountered. Every other witness, including admirals, and captains, went down beneath his ponderous brows. His vision was a divine inspiration. Sextants and stadiometers, compass bearings, Government measurements, and hydrographic plates were all dim and obscure compared with the miraculous power of his unaided eye which lit up and illuminated the entire harbors of

Cienfuegos and Santiago with the unerring precision of the morning sunbeam.

Referring to Lieutenant Potts, who testified that Admiral Schley seemed extremely nervous when he saw him on board the Brooklyn, Mr. Rayner said: "Lieutenant Potts has covered himself with renown. His name will echo through the ages of undying fame. When Manila shall be forgotten and Santiago be buried in oblivion, the name of Potts shall live. Whenever an Admiral or a Commodore or a Captain is engaged in the carnage of mortal conflict, beware of Potts. Beware of your looks. Be careful how you walk. Be careful how you sit down. Be reserved and reticent in your speech. Model your entire course and conduct of action according to Potts, that precocious child of the kindergarten who confesses he was always scared in battle, but who, unfortunately, was never engaged in any battle sufficient enough even to arouse his timidity."

At this point Captain Lemly protested against Mr. Rayner's structures of Lieutenant Potts.

Mr. Rayner's address occupied the entire day's session and during its delivery Admiral Schley and the members of the Court were visibly affected. When he had concluded, the audience cheered heartily and he was earnestly congratulated. His peroration was as follows:

"Without casting the slightest imputation upon any officer of the American fleet, with a due appreciation of the heroic and gallant conduct of every man of them, from Admiral to Ensign, with a heart full of throbbing gratitude for the immortal service that they rendered to their country, in the hearing of this illustrious court, dignified by the presence of men whose names are emblazoned upon the pages of American history, I do declare upon my honor that Admiral Schley was the victim of an unfortunate combination of circumstances that left him in total darkness as to the location of the Spanish fleet and that never gave him a ray of penetrating light until, under his unaided efforts, with unwavering zeal and unflinching devotion to the Republic, amid the ringing cheers of his valiant crew, he discovered, upon the morning of the 29th of May, the Cristobal Colon in the harbor of Santiago."

"It has taken three years to reveal the truth. There is not a single word that has fallen from the tongue of a single witness, friend or foe, that casts the shadow of a reflection on the honored name of the hero of Santiago. He has never claimed the glory of that day. No word to this effect has ever gone forth from him to the American people. The valiant Cook, the heroic Clark, the lamented Philip, the intrepid and undaunted Wainwright, and all the other captains, and every man at every gun and every soul on board of every ship are equal participants with Admiral Schley in the honor wrought upon that immortal day."

"We cannot strike down his figure standing upon the bridge of the Brooklyn. There he stands upon the bridge of the Brooklyn, his ship, almost alone receiving the entire fire of the Spanish foe, until the Oregon, as if upon the wings of lightning, sped into the thickness of that mortal carnage. 'God bless the Oregon,' was the cheer that rang from deck to deck, and on they went, twin-brothers in the chase, until the lee gun was fired from the Cristobal Colon and the despotic colors of Spain were swept from the face of her ancient possessions."

"Well done; congratulate you on the victory," was the streamer that was bent from the halyard of the Brooklyn, and from that day to this no man has ever heard from Admiral Schley the slightest whisper or intimation that he has usurped the glory of that imperishable hour. The thunders of the Brooklyn as she trembled on the waves have been discordant music to the ears of envious foes, but they have pierced with a ringing melody the ears of his countrymen and struck a responsive chord at the fireside of every American home.

"And, what is more than all which has been revealed in this case, as matchless as is his courage, and as unsullied as is his honor, is his beautiful character and the generous spirit that animates his soul, and the forgiving heart that beats within his bosom. Yes, we cannot strike him down. Erect he stands as the McGregor when his step was on his native heath and his eye was on the peak of Ben Lomond. His country does not want to strike him down nor cast a slur upon the pure escutcheon of his honored name."

"For three long years he has suffered, and now, thank God, the hour of his vindication has come. With composure, with resignation, with supreme and unfaltering fortitude, he awaits the judgment of this illustrious tribunal, and when that deliverance comes he can, from the high and exalted position that he occupies, look down upon his traducers and malcontents and, with exultant pride, exclaim: 'I care not for the venomous gossip of the clubs and drawing rooms and cliques and cabals and the poisonous shafts of envy and malice. I await, under the guidance of Divine Providence, the verdict of posterity.'

SUMMING-UP OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

The session of Thursday afternoon November 7 was occupied entirely by Judge Advocate Lemly with his closing argument for the Navy Department. His remarks were dignified, earnest, and wholly free from declamatory flourish. His plea was a clear, dispassionate presentation of the case and so compactly assembled that a condensation of it is impossible. In the course of his speech Capt. Lemly said:

"I ask the court to apply to the applicant as a witness the well-known rule, referred to with so much fervor by senior counsel, that where two witnesses testify with regard to the same matter, and one of them remembers and the other merely does not remember the circumstances of the matter or let us say the conversation, the evidence of him who remembers must be accepted. If this be done, then there is little left of the evidence given before this court by the applicant, particularly upon his cross-examination. Schley's conduct is being scrutinized in the light of the facts, and not alone in the light of the statements which he made concerning his intentions. Counsel has cited the disobedience of Nelson; but at Copenhagen Nelson disobeyed orders and went for the enemy. The applicant's disobedience, if proved, will be shown to be in delaying in bringing himself into the presence of the enemy."

"Counsel have found themselves in the unfortunate position of being obliged to attack the testimony of many witnesses. As to these witnesses whose testimony has been assailed, either directly or indirectly, I do not deem it necessary to say anything in their behalf. They are all officers of the Navy in good standing; and the court has had full opportunity to observe their manner on the stand. The principal crime that has been in terms laid against any of them is their youth, and this they will eventually outgrow."

"While my duties here have been arduous and necessarily somewhat painful, I am proud to have been associated with this distinguished court, which is to pass upon one of the most important questions ever considered by a naval court—a question, as I defined it in the early course of the proceedings between the applicant and the morale of the Service."

"In entering upon my duties as Judge Advocate of

the court, I had in mind advice given me by the Secretary of the Navy, soon after my appointment, as follows:

"Admiral Schley asks for a court of inquiry. A perfectly impartial court is constituted. The Judge Advocate and any counsel assisting him are not (and their duty in this respect is plain) in court to prosecute anybody or to find anybody guilty, but to bring out the facts and aid the court in declaring the truth."

"I have endeavored to follow this advice without fear or favor. If I have appeared to fall in maintaining that impartial attitude which I feel and have always felt toward the applicant, it is because aggression, however natural the part of earnest counsel, begets aggression, and for the further reason that in many instances throughout the investigation honest difference of opinion has compelled me to be earnestly contentious in order to adduce what I believed to be material facts. Have not counsel, including the Judge Advocate, missed, perhaps, the calm, conservative and able advice of the late Judge Wilson, who was with us in the first days of the inquiry?

"In the early course of the proceedings the President of the court remarked that this is not a trial by the newspapers; yet one cannot help noting that many of the newspapers have put the Navy Department and the Navy and the Judge Advocate of the court on trial. For myself I have nothing to say in defense; but I deem it not inappropriate that I should hear that remark that, while prejudiced statements to the contrary have been made, the Department has in this matter maintained an entirely neutral attitude; that I have not been interfered with by it in my conduct of the case; that there has been no alteration of the Department's records; that officers on duty even in that much-abused Bureau of Navigation have freely testified in behalf of the applicant; and I am confident that the evidence fully justifies the views of the Department, set forth in its letter of February 6, 1899, to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs wherein it is said of Commodore Schley that although his unsteadiness in purpose and in push and in failure to obey orders did not meet the approval of the President and the Department, this was not permitted to stand in the way of his nomination for promotion to a higher grade for the part he took in the final triumph.

"Certainly the expediency of pitting ships against forts as such is well established; but the matter is wholly changed when the question is that of compassing the destruction of a fraction of the enemy's fleet, which was the opportunity with the Colon. The supreme object of naval war is the destruction of the enemy's battle fleet. For this it may be proper to run risks which would under other conditions be entirely unjustifiable. On a somewhat similar occasion Nelson said, 'There are, it is true, a number of guns, but the officer who goes in there is not to be supposed to mind guns.' Did Decatur hesitate when he went in to destroy the Philadelphia at Tripoli? I may also refer to Farragut's passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the defenses of New Orleans, which was made at a time (April, 1862) when the theory of the superiority of forts over wooden ships was everywhere asserted. 'As to being prepared for defeat,' he wrote, 'I certainly am not. Any man who is prepared for defeat would be half defeated before he commenced.' Reference may likewise be made to Farragut's bold dash past the batteries of Port Hudson; but his most brilliant achievement was in passing the forts at Mobile Bay.

"I have never doubted, and the evidence adduced confirms my view in this respect, that the Brooklyn, as a ship, did conspicuous duty in this battle. On the other hand, I submit that the evidence shows that it was a Captain's fight, and, without disparagement of Commodore Schley's personal conduct on that occasion, that there was no such converted action of the vessels engaged as to indicate their control by any one person. All evidently strove to do their utmost, and thus we accomplished one of the grandest naval victories ever won."

"The correspondence between Commodore Schley and Lieut. Hodgson speaks for itself. It appears that the Commodore, in order, as he has stated, to set Hodgson right before the country, after receiving from his junior a virtual confirmation of the assertion that the colloquy had taken place, succeeded in eliciting from him a categorical denial thereof, accompanied, however, by a letter of explanation which practically annulled the forces of such denial. Of these he gave out, as he himself admits, the former, while withholding from publication the latter communication; and yet, the applicant, though Hodgson was publicly denounced, has never since taken any public steps to set him right before the country.

"From my knowledge of the man, having served under his command on two cruises, I have never believed, nor do I claim from the evidence, that personal misconduct—or, to call a spade a spade, cowardice—was exhibited by Commodore Schley, in any part of his career as Commander-in-Chief of the Flying Squadron. But I submit with regret that, in the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos, while at the latter port, en route to the southward of Santiago without settled destination, in the retrograde movement, in the return to the vicinity of Santiago, and in the affair of May 31st, the Commodore exhibited unsteadiness in purpose, and in push and failure to obey orders. The characterization of this conduct is, however, for the court.

"I trust that I may be pardoned if I remind you, gentlemen, that the first importance of the matters before it is not as they relate to any individual, but as they concern the naval service. It is for you to lay down a standard of conduct, to be followed in future similar cases—a standard such as that set by our great naval commanders, like John Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, Farragut, the Porters, and others. A sense of propriety forbids my mentioning the living."

The Army Brevet Board, of which Gen. MacArthur is President, has practically completed its work, and has adjourned until December 1. The board has gone over the papers in all cases involving recommendations for brevets arising from the war in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and China, including those already submitted to the Senate last session, but subsequently withdrawn. The recorder of the Board is now putting these in shape for nomination again, and the list will be ready a few days after the reopening of Congress.

The 1st Battalion of U. S. Engineers, now on its way from the Philippine Islands to this country, will be quartered during the coming winter at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1901.

After defeating every team encountered this fall, with the exception of Harvard (held down to one touchdown, made at the eleventh hour), West Point maintained her brilliant record by tying the score with Yale on Saturday, Nov. 2, and all will agree with the opinion expressed "that a tie with Yale is pretty nearly a West Point victory." This is the second time in the history of football at the Point that this feat has been accomplished, the score of '97 having been a tie. Other games here given as follows: '95, West Point 8, Yale 28; '96, West Point 2, Yale 16; '97, West Point 6, Yale 6; '98, West Point 0, Yale 20; '99, West Point 0, Yale 24; 1900, West Point 0, Yale 18; 1901, West Point 5, Yale 5.

The weather was perfect. Had it been otherwise it would have interfered with the comfort only, not with the number of spectators. Additions had been made to the movable grand stand and extra seats provided. The number present was estimated at 5,000. Special trains were run on the Central and West Shore Railroads, and by noon the advance guard of the great throng began to arrive. Inspection was held at the usual hour. In honor of the visitors, "Here's to Good Old Yale" was among the musical selections at this formation. When time was called the teams lined up as follows:

West Point—Selfridge (Nell), left end; McAndrew, left tackle; Riley, left guard; Boyers, centre; Seagrave, right guard; Bunker, right tackle; Bartlett (Nelly), right end; Daly, quarter back; Phipps, left half back; Phillips, right half back; Graves, full back. Yale—Gould, left end; Hamlin, left tackle; Olcott, left guard; Holt, centre; Glass, right guard; Hogan, right tackle; Swan, right end; De Saulles, quarter back; Wilhelm, left half back; Chadwick (Hart), right half back; Weymouth, full back.

The New York Times says: "Yale had more beef and brawn, but the soldiers had nerve and mettle, and it was evident that West Point's generalship was superior to that of Yale. Weight, strength and age were in favor of the visitors, but they made no headway against the Cadets." The Sun says: "The Yale attack was powerful and well organized while it lasted, but in the second half the Cadets met it so effectively that the Elia were nonplussed. The fact is, however, Daly's kicking kept the ball near Yale's goal line most of the second half, and while Yale was ahead she did not go to the extreme in the rushing line with such a long distance to go to the other goal. Yale was undoubtedly outplayed and outgeneraled in the last half. Daly's head work has won for him recognition. He is the best quarter back on the field to-day."

The centre of the home team, Monroe, had broken his arm, having been thrown from his horse at cavalry drill on Friday. His substitute, Boyers, deserves great praise for his fine work.

Yale won the toss and chose the south goal, favored by a stiff breeze. Graves kicked 40 yards. Yale fumbled and West Point fell on the ball. Phipps made 10 yards through Yale's left end, and Daly punted to Yale's 5-yard line. The Cadets made good gain in the scrimmage which followed, but by clever work Weymouth carried the ball 25 yards from the danger line. Yale lost the ball on a fumble. Daly punted to De Saulles, who made a bad fumble. Selfridge touched the ball before it got into Bunker's hands, and it went again to Yale. West Point subsequently secured it on downs. Daly punted, Chadwick fumbled and West Point again got the ball on downs. Daly again punted, Chadwick again fumbled and again West Point had the ball. Phipps got through for a 4-yard gain, placing the ball on Yale's 15-yard line.

Daly attempted a goal from the field, missing it by about a foot. A touchback in Yale's favor resulted. Weymouth kicked from the 25-yard line to the middle of the field. Phipps caught the ball; Daly returned the kick, and Chadwick got back 10 yards with it. The ball was then worked slowly to West Point's 5-yard line, where a desperate struggle ensued. Finally Hogan was pushed over the line on the extreme right of the field. Gould punted to De Saulles, who muffed, and Bunker fell on the ball. A minute later time was called. Score at close of half: Yale 5, West Point 0.

West Point showed her endurance in the second half, returning a little stronger than in the first. During the entire game Daly had been watching for an opportunity to kick goal from the field. Three times he was unsuccessful, but two minutes before the close of the half the opportunity came and was embraced and a field goal secured from Yale's 25-yard line.

Weymouth began the second half by kicking off for Yale to Bunker over West Point's 30-yard line. Daly kicked back to centre, where Chadwick muffed, and West Point fell on the ball. Phillips made 4 yards through Yale's left tackle. Daly punted so near Yale's goal line that De Saulles caught the ball only a yard or so from it. Chadwick went through Bunker for 6 yards. On the second down Weymouth and Hamlin each added 3. Then West Point withstood Yale's attack and held for downs, getting the ball on Yale's 20-yard line. Phipps tried Gould's end without gain. Glass threw Graves for a loss. Daly dropped back for a drop kick and missed goal for the third and last time.

Here De Saulles made a play which should not go unrecorded. When Daly missed goal from the field the ball fell behind the line. In plays of this kind it is customary for the other side to bring the ball out to the 20-yard line for a free kick. But the referee's whistle had not heralded the ball dead, and De Saulles touched it down behind the goal line and darted over the chalk marks before the Cadets realized what had happened. His interference formed around him splendidly and he made 60 yards before West Point awoke from a very unusual stupor to her wonted vigor. Fumbling again gave the ball to West Point after a few short but sure gains had been made by Yale. Daly punted; De Saulles, after mudding the ball, fell on it after chasing it back 5 yards.

Twice Yale tried without success to break the West Point line. After several kicks exchanged between Weymouth and Daly the latter finally fell on the ball on Yale's 15-yard line. Graves made 2 yards through Yale's centre, but no further gain could be made, and Daly attempted a goal from the field, which was blocked by Yale. Weymouth kicked to Daly at centre, who ran back and then punted. Weymouth caught on the 15-yard line and punted after hurdling the centre for 2 yards. Daly caught on Yale's 45-yard line.

Graves tried without effect a place kick for goal. Weymouth caught the ball on Yale's 10-yard line, started back, but was tackled and thrown by Boyers. De Saulles made 2 yards on a fake kick, after which for the second time West Point took the ball on downs. Graves made

2 yards through the centre. Phillips fumbled, but Daly caught the ball. On the next line-up he dropped back, kicked a clean goal from the field and tied the score two minutes before time was up. Score at close of second half: West Point 5, Yale 0.

Summary: Score, Yale 5, West Point 5; touchdown, Hogan; goal from field, Daly; referee, Vail, Pennsylvania; umpire, Stauffer, Pennsylvania; time of halves, 20 minutes.

Yale's fumbling on the part of some of her best men seemed unaccountable; however, West Point makes no complaint on that score, Yale's loss having been her gain. De Saulles' clever play was one of the shrewdest ever seen on the field.

The scores of other games played on Saturday, Nov. 2, were: Princeton 8, Cornell 6; Naval Cadets 12 Dickinson 6; Columbia 11, University of Pennsylvania 0; Harvard 48, Brown 0; University of Michigan 22, Carlisle Indians 0; Lafayette 26 Lehigh 0.

Among other events overshadowed by the interest attaching to the great game have been: An All Hallowe'en party given in Cullum Hall in aid of the Army Relief Fund on the evening of Oct. 31.

On Friday night a hop was given by the officers in Cullum Hall, which was well attended.

On Saturday the fine result of the Yale game was celebrated by a dance lasting until 11 o'clock, given by the Cadets in the same spacious building.

On Sunday morning Mr. D. B. Eddy, of Leavenworth, Kansas, a representative of the Y. M. C. A., addressed the congregation at the services at the Cadet Chapel.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval Cadet football team defeated Dickinson College Nov. 2 by a score of 12 to 6. It was, however, a game to be proud of, for though the Navy scored all their points in the first half, Dickinson decidedly outplayed them in the second, and scored a touchdown and a goal while the Cadets could not reach their opponents' goal line.

Dickinson kicked off and the ball was recovered by Nicholls. The Cadets never lost the ball and carried it along on line plunges, landing over the line for a touchdown in four minutes of play. Dickinson only had the ball twice during this half and it was taken from them on downs or they were compelled to kick both times. Just before time was called Adams scored another touchdown. Freyer kicked both goals.

Strassburger was substituted for Land at the beginning of the second half, and shortly after Smith went in for Nicholls' place. The Navy kicked off and soon recovered the ball on a fumble. Dickinson compelled the Navy to kick, and Belknap punted poorly, the ball going outside at 20 yards. Dickinson at this point made a wonderful brace and never lost the ball until he had scored. Stuart was the best line breather, and he went right through the Cadet line for large gains. Finally Shiffer took the ball over, and Staton kicked the goal. This ended the scoring.

The line-up was:

	Position.	Navy.
Raab	left end.	Whiting
Seelye D.	left tackle.	Read
Case	left guard.	Carpenter
Ammerman	center.	Fretz
Hoch	right guard.	Belknap
Seelye H.	right tackle.	Adams
Williams	right end.	Soule
Connor	quarter.	Weaver
Daly	left half.	Freyer
Shiffer	right half.	Nicholls
Staton	full back.	Land

Referee, Lieut. Isard, U. S. Revenue Service; Umpire, Mr. Thompson, of Georgetown.

The Naval Academy candidates in Annapolis have organized a football team and have played one game so far, in which they were defeated by a team composed of preparatory students and younger scholars of St. John's College.

William Moors, caterer to the mess on the Alvarado, stationed at Annapolis, is under arrest, charged with the embezzlement of \$114, which was given him to pay certain bills in Annapolis.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody has reported at the Naval Academy, and will be assigned to the Department of Seamanship.

Miss Rosalie Porter, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Theodore Porter, is visiting Mrs. Henry Pepper Norris, Philadelphia.

Miss Madeline Loomis, daughter of the late Pay Inspector Loomis, has been visiting Miss Melvin at the Maryland Hotel.

Naval Cadet R. H. Newcomer, of Illinois, has resigned, serious eye trouble making it impossible for him to keep up with his class.

A report that the scene of this year's Annapolis-West Point game had been removed to Annapolis is absolutely denied by the Naval Academy authorities.

In their new quarters, under contract to be completed in eleven months, the Marine Guard will be located about ten minutes' march from the main gate of the Academy. The Government affords an ample parade ground, a large garden for the post and sufficient space for all athletic sports. Under the new arrangement the men will be better provided for than at any time since the Marine Post has been established.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Oct. 31, 1901.

The members of the Michigan Club were most delightfully entertained Tuesday evening by their president, Gen. William R. Shafter, at his cozy residence, 1920 Jackson street.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 24, the officers of the garrison were hosts at a charming chafing-dish party. After a few hours of dancing the remainder of the evening was spent around the chafing dishes.

Among the new arrivals in the garrison is Lieutenant Hines, of the Artillery.

Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, who has been visiting in the city for some time, departed for Sacramento, Cal., during the week.

Captain French, who is in charge of the post at Nome, is a guest at the Occidental Hotel.

Mrs. McIver, wife of Capt. George W. McIver, is a guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. William R. Smedberg, at their home on Larkin street.

Col. G. A. Goodale, who has been visiting friends in Wakefield, Mass., has returned to the garrison.

Capt. F. L. Bradman, of the Marine Corps, is at the Grand Hotel.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Lieut. Col. Adams, was a charming hostess on Wednesday afternoon at a most unique

reception given in honor of the ladies of the 18th Inf., who returned on the Meade. The decorations were most artistic. Mrs. Adams' guests were numerous and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent by all.

Lieut. Preston Brown is a guest at the Palace Hotel during his stay in the city.

Capt. F. L. Winn was a guest of honor at a dinner Thursday evening, Oct. 24, tendered him by Col. G. W. Bauer and the staff of the Alumni Commissioned Officers' Association of the University of California.

After a long stay in Indiana visiting relatives and friends, Capt. Harry P. Patterson has returned to his post of duty.

The second hop of the season took place Tuesday evening, Oct. 29. The cozy little hop-room was most beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, swords and shining musketry; everything was done for the comfort of the guests. A most cordial welcome was extended by the guests by Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Rumbough and Mrs. Marshall, who acted as the reception committee.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 4, 1901.

General Bates and staff arrived at the post on the morning of the 28th of October, on a tour of inspection. Troop G acted as an escort. The General later reviewed the troops.

The usual weekly hop was given at Pope Hall Nov. 1. Among those from the post were Captain and Mrs. Scherer, Captain and Mrs. Hyde, Captain and Mrs. Minner, and Lieut. McCaskey.

A service wedding of unusual interest there was that of Lieut. Berry and Miss Ryan, which took place in Cincinnati on the evening of Oct. 30. Their friends will congratulate them on the happy culmination of a romance which had its beginning while the groom was stationed at this post and the bride was visiting relatives in Leavenworth.

Lieut. John Murphy, of the 8th Inf., will leave Nov. 1 for San Francisco, and will sail for Manila on the trans-Pacific steamer Grant Nov. 15. Mrs. Van Patten Anderson and her cousin, Miss Maud Meyers, of Kansas City, will be passengers on the same boat.

Lieut. James Reams, of Fort Sheridan, is spending a few days at the post.

Capt. L. M. Koehler has been relieved as signal officer.

The Colt gun which caused so much trouble last week and came near causing a tragedy has been shipped back to the Frankford Arsenal.

A HUMANE BULLET.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1901.

To the Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I should like your opinion as to the following: Suppose an ordinary rifle cartridge were fitted with rubber bullet, hollow on the inside, instead of the lead or steel bullet, and this cavity filled with a powerful anaesthetic the bullet having a layer of wax on the outside to take the rifle in the gun, which rubber would not do? Suppose such a cartridge be used in warfare and the bullet striking the enemy would break and the fume of the anaesthetic render the soldier unconscious, and if strong enough, death possibly resulting. Is this practicable, and is there an anaesthetic powerful enough to bring about death quickly, painlessly in the manner? Is it not more humane than the ordinary bullet, which tears and mutilates? Is it not a great deal more deadly, and therefore more effective, and would it not do away with the presence of the surgeon on the battlefield, also save the expense of maintaining military hospitals?

We appreciate the highly humane purpose of our correspondent, but in order to anaesthetize by inhalation it would be necessary to so gauge the velocity of the bullet that it would, at any and every range, just enter the mouth of the victim, without breaking his teeth, and would throw out a pair of pinchers to hold his nose while the inhalation was going on. What "A. M." has amended his specifications to cover the improvement, on which we claim no patent, we advise him to submit his invention to the Chief of Ordnance. We cannot, however, approve of his suggestion that a sufficient amount of anaesthetic should be administered to cause death. There are in all military services men unreasonable as to object to being killed, even though they suffer a painless death.]

A TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL BUNCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the issue of Oct. 26 I note your extract from the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution about the Schley controversy. So it seems "the reliable gentleman" and the "intelligent contraband" of 1861 are reproduced in the "distinguished naval officer of the retired list." As an ex-Army officer I would claim the familiarity with the Naval officers the "distinguished Naval officer" possesses, but I doubt very much that he ever said or believed that any Naval officer ever found the results at Santiago a "bitter pill." If he did say it or believe it, he ought not to be on any list but one of infamy, and the charge is an insult to every Naval officer.

As to the indestructible Naval hero, warranted not to shrink or fade, you have in this number placed an obituary before the American people. I refer to Admiral Bunce. I had the privilege of seeing him undergo many times in the operations before Charleston and he was in touch with him since the war.

Bunce was a modest man and a true hero. The reason he was not put more prominently before the people was because he despised political influence and would never go to Washington unless called by his official duties. I doubt if he ever asked any one in public life to do him a service and I know he had declined to be placed as a show in public gatherings which might have called attention to him. The spectacle presented to foreign nations in this Sampson-Schley matter would be more humiliating if we did not see the same sort of thing going on in both their Army and Navy circles, usually started by political officers who always at home and near the seat of government.

ENGINEER

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The appointment of a new head of a department, as long as the selection is a good one, does not, as a rule, interest to any extent the Army at large and still less the public. Such appointments have almost invariably been made from the experienced senior officers of the corps, and while there has heretofore been no legal restriction as to the rank of the officer thus selected, yet the injustice and probable evil consequences of selecting an officer from one of the lower grades has been very generally recognized. But with the retirement of the present Chief of Ordnance on the 22d of November the question of his successor has taken on unusual interest; first, by the existence of a law enacted by the last Congress, intended to limit such appointments to the colonels and lieutenant colonels, and second, by the rumored desire or intention of the Administration to appoint a captain (or two) to the rank of captain on the list of Ordnance officers to be brigadier general and Chief of Ordnance.

The opposition to the appointment of this officer is not alone, as stated in some papers, that he would "jump so many more experienced and harder working officers," or that he has been too much favored by purely "fancy and spectacular duty." (See N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 12.) On the contrary, the opposition to this officer's appointment is not confined to his own corps but extends to all the staff departments and the Army at large, where it is felt that such an unusual appointment would establish a precedent fraught with serious injury to the Service. This candidacy has brought another junior officer into the field and the friends of each are now engaged in exploiting their respective merits in the newspapers. Both of these candidates are officers of high standing in their corps, with a more limited experience than their seniors but with the advantage of a number of years spent in Washington.

But however meritorious the younger officers of the Ordnance Department may be, the first suggestion of the appointment of a captain to be a brigadier general and chief of his corps was probably not taken seriously by a majority of those familiar with the law now supposed to govern such appointments, which is as follows. (Sec. 26, Act of Feb. 2, 1901.)

"That when vacancies shall occur in the position of chief of any staff corps or department the President may appoint to such vacancies, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers of the Army at large not below the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall hold office for terms of four years. When a vacancy in the position of chief of any staff corps or department is filled by the appointment of an officer below the rank now provided by law for said office, said chief shall, while so serving, have the same rank, pay and allowances now provided for the chief of such corps or department. And any officer now holding office in any corps or department who shall hereafter serve as chief of a staff, corps or department and shall subsequently be retired, shall be retired with rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such corps or department chief: Provided, that so long as there remain in service officers of any staff corps or department holding permanent appointments, the chief of such staff corps or department shall be selected from the officers so remaining therein."

The intent and wisdom of this law, governing the appointment of heads of the various departments, would seem to be obvious, and if it means that such appointments shall be restricted to the colonels and lieutenant colonels it is not likely that the Administration will care to set the example of violating either the letter or spirit of the law by appointing a junior officer. Granting, however, that this law may be so interpreted as to justify such an appointment, it is claimed, by those familiar with the personnel of the Ordnance Corps, that there is not the slightest necessity for the appointment of any officer of less rank than is indicated in the law and that the appointment of a captain, especially, would be a gratuitous slight to an able body of officers, many of whom are his superiors in rank, length of service and professional experience and presumably (since he is untried) in administrative ability. It is safe to say, therefore, that although the Secretary's intentions are good, no amount of argument would convince the Army or public that such an appointment was not a piece of pure favoritism.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that no major or captain may be appointed Chief of Ordnance, and if there is any ambiguity in the law, Congress should remove the doubt at its next session.

ARMY.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The sixth annual session of the Army Medical School began Nov. 4 with nineteen student officers in attendance. The sessions of the school are held at the Army Medical Museum and library, Washington, D. C., and the course lasts five months. The school is for the purpose of instructing recently appointed medical officers in military hygiene, medicine, surgery and other matters pertaining to military medicine and surgery, which are not taught in the regular medical schools. The professors and instructors are: Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon General, military hygiene; Col. Calvin DeWitt, Assistant Surgeon General, military medicine; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, duties of medical officers; Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, clinical microscopy; Major Louis A. LaGarde, Surgeon, result of gunshot injuries; Major W. C. Borden, Surgeon, military surgery; Capt. F. P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, hospital corps drill.

In addition to the lectures and laboratory instruction given at the Medical Museum and library, instruction in hospital corps drill, practical demonstrations in first aid, the establishment of field hospitals and equitation are given at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C. The order of duties are as follows:

Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, 9 A. M. to 12 P. M., instruction in pathological laboratory; 1 P. M. to 2:50 P. M., instruction in chemical laboratory; 3 P. M. to 4 P. M., lecture; Saturdays, at Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks; 9 A. M. to 11:30 A. M., instruction in hospital corps drill and first aid; 10:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M., instruction in equitation. There are no exercises on Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25 to Jan. 1, inclusive, and Washington's Birthday.

The lectures will be delivered as follows: Military Medicine, Mondays; Result of Gunshot Injuries, Tuesdays; Duties of Medical Officers, Wednesdays; Military Surgery, Thursdays; Military Hygiene, Fridays. Hours for instruction in Operative Surgery and Optometry will be announced hereafter.

Auxiliary lectures are: Military Law, Brig. Gen. Geo. P. Davis, J. A. General, U. S. A.; Parasites in Man, Prof. C. W. Stiles, Ph.D., Dept. Agriculture; Army

Medical Library, Dr. Robert Fletcher, F. R. C. S., England. Dates to be announced hereafter.

The school was established in 1893 upon the recommendation of Surgeon General Sternerberg, and yearly sessions were held until the occurrence of the Spanish-American War. The conditions which have obtained since that time have prevented a resumption of the school until this year. The school has been of the greatest value in instructing approved candidates, fresh from civil life, in the ways of the Service and the methods peculiar to military medicine and surgery. The school is most admirably located in that the extensive laboratories of the Army Medical Museum are available for clinical and bacteriological instruction and the resources of the Army Medical Museum and library, with its great collection of specimen hand books, enables instruction to be given in military hygiene, medicine and surgery to the greatest advantage, while the presence of the Hospital Corps Co. and the clinical advantages of the Army General Hospital at Washington Barracks, enable the student officers to receive adequate instruction in hospital corps drill and its methods of military hospital service.

The training of the recently appointed medical officers at the school is on a line with that given in the English military Service at Netley, and in the French military Service at Val de Gras. The establishment of the school is one of the many advances which have been made in the Medical Department of the Army under the administration of General Sternberg, and it is to be hoped that the sessions of the school may be continued uninterrupted in the future.

VIRCHOW PRAISES OUR ARMY SURGEONS.

In an address delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Dr. Rudolph Virchow by a dinner at Sherry's, New York, Oct. 12, Dr. A. Jacobi said: "The organization of the medical care of the soldiers during the campaigns of 1866 and 1870 was partly his work. The history of hospitals and hospital work was his study for years. It was then that he wrote what I had the proud gladness of quoting twenty years ago in regard to our doings on this side of the Atlantic: 'The French Army lost in the Crimean War, thirty-three per cent. of its men, viz., 95,615. Of this number, 10,240 were killed on the battlefields, and about as many died of their wounds in the hospitals. More than 75,000 men died of infectious diseases. In the American Civil War 97,000 died of their wounds, and 184,000 perished of infectious and other diseases. What a vast amount of pain and misery! What an ocean of blood and tears! And besides, what a number of errors, mistakes and prejudices! It is not necessary to enumerate the long list of blunders and sins. They are so well known as to serve in the future as warning examples. Let me say here that it was not misfortune alone that showed where the cause of the evil was, and then provided aid. If the French learned little or nothing in the Crimean, and the Americans so much in the Civil War as to create a new era in military medicine, the explanation is not to be sought for in the immensity of misfortune and misery undergone by the Americans, for they did not suffer any more than the French did in the Crimea. The explanation is in the critical and thoroughly scientific spirit, the clear perception, the sound and practical common sense which penetrated gradually every part of the American military administration, and which, with the astounding co-operation of an entire nation, accomplished more humane results than any great war ever produced before. Whoever studies the copious publications of the medical staff of the American Army must again and again be astonished at the vast experience collected in them. Absolute accuracy of details, the most painstaking statistics, acquaintance with all branches of medical learning, and a comprehensive style are united in them for the purpose of collecting and preserving, in the interest of the present and future generations, the new knowledge so dearly bought."

THE JOURNEY OF A DRY DOCK.

The new dry dock recently completed by a Baltimore firm for the naval station at Algiers, Louisiana, was towed the entire distance of 1,800 miles between the two places, the "inside route" being taken. A tugboat and a coal steamer did the towing, the former sometimes acting as a rudder, being attached to the dock by a line. This line was composed of two five-inch manila hawsers twisted together.

The route taken by the Algiers dock was down Chesapeake Bay, along the Atlantic coast, rounding Cape Hatteras and Florida, thence across the Gulf of Mexico to the Southwest Pass, where the Mississippi River was entered, and up the river to Algiers.

The dock represents nearly 7,000 tons in weight—not excessive as compared with the Atlantic liners, but, owing to its peculiar construction, a most unwieldy craft. The dock is 525 feet in length; in its normal condition the tops of the side walls are fifty feet above the water level; when the pontoons are filled the dock sinks forty feet.

The dock cost over \$800,000. It is the largest of its kind in the world and will accommodate two small cruisers or a 15,000-ton battleship. The pumping machinery is located in the side walls, and is controlled by levers operated from the top of the walls. These pumps are of such capacity that a vessel can be lifted clear of the water in two hours.

The height of the dry dock above water made the problem of towing it especially serious in stormy weather, and the engineers planned that in such an event the proper method to protect the dock from damage would be to sink it, the towing steamers standing by to keep it from going ashore or turning broadside to the wind—*Harper's Weekly*. The dock arrived at New Orleans, La., Nov. 5, and was received by the Mayor, New Orleans Congressmen and other officials, and the day was observed as a half holiday.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Ensign John Halligan, Jr., U. S. N., whose engagement to Miss Katrine Loomis was announced last week, is receiving many congratulations from his New England friends, especially from Roslindale, Mass., where his parents reside. He is a graduate of the English High school, was a student at the Naval Academy, and served under Schley on the Brooklyn during the Santiago sea fight. The bride-to-be is a daughter of the late Pay Director Loomis, U. S. N., of the Naval Academy, and a belle in Washington society.

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts D. A. R. Naval Chapter Paul Jones, the first platform reading of "The

Crisis" was given yesterday before a large audience. The Navy was represented by Rear Admiral Belknap, Capt. J. G. Eaton, and Lieut. Comdr. Carter of the U. S. S. Wabash. The Army by Colonel Tiernan of Fort Banks, Major Patterson and other officers from Fort Warren, nearly all of whom were accompanied by ladies. The entertainer, Mr. Charles William, A. B., was introduced by Rev. E. A. Horton, a naval veteran of the Civil War. The affair was arranged and managed by Miss Marion H. Brasier, founder and regent of the chapter, and representative of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Miles have been in Boston for a flying visit during the week. They were accompanied by the General's aide-de-camp, and the party left for Portland for a brief stay.

Comdr. Edward M. Hughes, U. S. N., now at the Chelsea hospital, is reported improving. If his health permits he will leave the last of November for his Ohio home. He is succeeded in command of the Enterprise by Comdr. Conway H. Arnold of the New York Yard. The cadets are away on leave and will not report for duty until Dec. 2.

The Scorpion and the Bancroft are at the Boston Yard awaiting repairs. There is an unusual amount of work on hand. By Jan. 1 it is expected the Newark and the Culgoa will be taken in hand, the former to be much changed. She will have a new battery and topmasts, in fact nearly as much work is expected on her as on the Olympia. Three cadets at the yard are taking a special course in naval construction at the Institute of Technology, Boston. They are to have an office in the loft of the boat shop, and will spend much time at the yard each day. This course has usually been taken abroad.

Mrs. Greeley, wife of General Greeley, U. S. A., is with her daughter spending the winter near Boston, and will be met socially. She is a school friend of Mrs. Eaton of the Navy Yard.

M. H. B.

SERVICE CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The extraordinary accuracy of fire obtained with the 12-inch mortars and ammunition at Fort Adams, R. I., and Fort Preble, Me., seems to have surprised the gentleman who, under the guise of imparting interesting information to the public, usually indulges in a covert attack or insinuation of some sort. Will you ask him to kindly explain his following interesting statement: "The service tests of mortar batteries at Fort Preble, Me., have been started and are said to be very interesting. The ballistic tests of the mortars have proven satisfactory, but it yet remains to be shown that they are accurate when fired under service conditions."

If by "service conditions" he means an attack upon an enemy's ships instead of upon targets representing the decks of such vessels, may we not have to wait an unreasonable time for a chance to convince him that the Engineers and Ordnance and former Board of Ordnance and Fortifications have committed an egregious blunder in mounting so many of these useless weapons?

INQUIRER.

STATE TROOPS.

Squadron A of New York, Major Bridgman, will assemble at its armory on Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, for annual inspection and muster. Major Bridgman, in addition to the usual instruction of cavalrymen, maintains a signal corps in the squadron. This corps is a voluntary one, and is limited to four men from each troop. It accomplished excellent work last year, and the Major hopes for the same success this season. The instruction will include practice with wands and small flags, sending and receiving messages in cipher, and the use of cipher disc, practice with heliographs, pole climbing, stringing wires, etc. Referring to the regular drill work of the squadron, Major Bridgman says: "The work of officers and men last season was gratifying, but there is much to be accomplished, and to this end every man should work for the continued success of the squadron in every particular. Be prompt and regular at all drills, that the percentage of attendance may be higher than last season. It should be the ambition of every man to perform 100 per cent. of duty."

At the games of the 13th New York to be held at the armory on Saturday evening, Nov. 16, the old tug-of-war is to be revived. Teams of five men will compete from each company. In the other events numerous entries are reported.

Officers of the 8th New York, thanks to the handiwork of Armorer Robert B. Breen, have been provided with an elegant case of quartered oak, in which they can keep their revolvers. The latter are held in place in the case, on a dark background of plush, with bright nickel steel holders, in the form of a figure 8. The case is said to be the handsomest to be found in any armory.

Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, New York, reviewed the 8th Regiment at its armory on the evening of Oct. 31. The regiment paraded 10 companies of 16 files, and made a very creditable showing. There was dancing after the military ceremonies. Co. G will hold games at the armory on Nov. 30 with the Pastime Athletic Club, and Co. B and the Olympic Athletic Club will hold joint games at the armory on Dec. 7.

The Oak Hall Clothing Company of Boston, Mass., well known furnishers of uniforms and equipments, have just equipped the National Independent Guards of New Bedford, Mass., with twenty-five handsome regulation military sabers and belts.

Governor Odell will review the 13th N. G. N. Y. at its armory on Friday evening, Nov. 22.

Major H. C. Lyon, of the 47th N. Y., was a visitor in Baltimore, Md., a few days since, as the guest of Col. Willard Howard, of the 4th Regiment. Major Lyon was royally received by his friends in the 4th.

The 4th Regiment of Baltimore has started to fill the vacancies in the list of officers. Company G has elected Lieut. Albert E. Ohr, of Company F, captain of the company. First Sergeant Charles L. Loomis was elected first lieutenant.

Company K, 22d New York, Captain Barber, will celebrate the winning of the second prize for figure of merit shooting at Creedmoor in the old Flith Brigade with an entertainment and reception in the armory on the evening of Dec. 5.

The date for the inspection and muster of the 2d Battalion, New York, has been changed from Nov. 14 to Dec. 10.

Col. Robert W. Leonard, former colonel of the 12th N. G. N. Y., and 12th N. Y. Vol., and recently mustered out as lieutenant colonel of the 28th U. S. Vol., reviewed his old command, the 12th, at its armory on Oct. 20, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the large audience. The regiment was promptly and smoothly formed in com-

mand of Colonel Dyer, parading 12 commands of 16 solid files each, divided into three battalions. Major Busk commanded the first, Major Huston the second, and Captain Burr the third. The programme of the evening consisted of review, parade, and a short regimental drill, followed by dancing. The regiment made an especially handsome showing throughout the evening. During the parade Capt. S. S. Stebbins was formally presented with the Governor's cup, by Colonel Leonard, for winning the individual championship of the State in skirmish firing at Creedmoor. Among the many guests were Lieuts. Waldo and Tilton, Art. Corps., U. S. A.; Gen. McCosky Butt, ex-Colonel Denby, 112th N. Y., Adjutant Foley, 69th N. Y., ex-Major Lorigan, 9th N. Y., and others. Lieutenant Waldo, U. S. A., formally presented a handsome silver cup to Co. C after the military ceremonies, to be competed for in rifle shooting, and Mr. Kennedy, a friend of the company, presented it with \$50 to be competed for in rifle shooting, barring out the experts, Captain Stebbins, Sergeant Corrie and Sergeant Loughlin.

Two battalion reviews have been ordered in the 71st New York. The First Battalion, Major Linson, will be reviewed on Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, by Col. W. G. Bates, and the Second Battalion, Major Wells, will be reviewed by Col. D. Appleton of the 7th Regiment on Friday, Nov. 15.

Items from the Naval Station at Bremerton, Washington, Oct. 26, are as follows: The quay wall is about completed. The electric motor capstans to take the place of the hand capstans now in use around the dock have been tested, found satisfactory and will be installed at once. Work on the 8-inch main for the salt water fire protection system is temporarily suspended, awaiting arrival of hydrants and valves. The switch board, telephones and other materials arrived this week for the central energy telephone system shortly to be installed in the yard, thus placing all parts of the yard in immediate communication. Electric lights have been put in the guards' quarters at the Bremerton gate. Work is progressing on the water and sewerage systems for the same building. Authority has been received to purchase a traveling crane for use about the dock, and it will be purchased and installed at once. The Oregon went into dry dock yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. She will occupy the dock for at least six months and receive later repairs that will take from twelve to fifteen months to complete. All of her bottom plating will be removed and replaced, the machinery overhauled and all parts given a thorough repairing.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES AND LETTERS.

Manila, P. I., 1901.
The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. Sir: I have the honor to report the following deaths since last report, dated Sept. 3, 1901:
Dysentery—Alexander Robinson, Pvt., H. 7th Inf., Sept. 1; Elwin F. Lettier, Pvt., G. 18th Inf., Aug. 24; Owen Denley, Pvt., M. 8th Inf., Aug. 25; Edmund B. Brewster, Pvt., L. 13th Inf., Sept. 2; Charles T. Boettger, Chief Trump, band 4th Cav., Sept. 1; Odie Apple, Pvt., K. 3rd Cav., Aug. 28; John C. Orr, Capt., Asst. Surg. U. S. V., Sept. 12; Charles Fotsch, Pvt., A. 6th Cav., Sept. 17; Eugene A. Rebholz, Pvt., M. 1st Cav., Aug. 11; George L. Parker, Pvt., K. 18th Inf., Sept. 3; Morgan J. O'Connell, Cpl., M. 6th Cav., Aug. 29.
Diarrhea—Howard M. Dailey, Pvt., H. 6th Cav., Sept. 17; Stephen J. Holmes, Pvt., D. 15th Inf., July 13.
Drowned, Bodies Recovered—Thomas O'Neill, Corp., C. 15th Inf., July 24; John M. Naudain, Corp., L. 10th Inf., Aug. 27; Cordello D. Elmer, Musc., D. 30th Inf., Sept. 1; John W. Harris, Sergt., E. 6th Cav., Sept. 3.
Escaped Deserter, Shot and Killed by Corporal and Detail—Fred Hunter, Pvt., H. 9th Cav., Aug. 27; John Stoltz, 47th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 27.
Enteritis—George S. Miner, Pvt., C. 19th Inf., Aug. 23; Emil J. Lundberg, Pvt., C. 1st Cav., Aug. 25.
Typhoid Fever—Jesse Whittington, Pvt., I. 4th Inf., Sept. 8; Adolph Haller, Pvt., A. 6th Inf., Aug. 21; Eugene E. Lee, Sergt., H. 28th Inf., Sept. 13; Frank A. Skibbie, Sergt., C. 4th Inf., Sept. 2; Henry O'Neill, Pvt., 14th Baty. F. Arty., Aug. 15; Michael Carney, Pvt., C. 19th Inf., Aug. 26.
Malarial Fever—Ernest L. Suesser, Pvt., C. 13th Inf., Sept. 12; Frank T. Stokes, Pvt., F. 10th Cav., Aug. 17; John W. Evans, Pvt., E. Engineers, Aug. 26.
Suicide—Charles E. Duncan, Pvt., B. 3rd Inf., Aug. 18.
Nephritis—Henry F. Wolferman, Pvt., M. 13th Inf., Sept. 14; William P. Stone, Art., A. 13th Inf., Sept. 9; Ulysses G. Taylor, Sergt., K. 25th Inf., Sept. 5.
Accidentally Killed by Train—James Kehoe, Pvt., B. 3rd Inf., Sept. 8.
Result of Gunshot Wound in Action—Judson McGrew, Pvt., B. 1st Inf., Aug. 6.
Varicella—Thos. C. Hattenfield, Pvt., M. 16th Inf., Sept. 6th.
Meningitis—Larry J. Hall, Pvt., E. 3rd Cav., Sept. 3.
Tuberculosis—Thomas M. Browning, Pvt., E. 26th Inf., Sept. 7; Guy S. Dean, contract surgeon, U. S. A., Sept. 15.
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart—Walter R. Van Duzer, Cpl., I. 3rd Cav., Sept. 1.
Sunstroke—Stephen Hill, Pvt., Hospital Corps, Sept. 4.
Abscess of Liver—Maud Conner, Pvt., D. 9th Cav., Aug. 22.
Jaundice—George Zeigler, Pvt., H. 5th Inf., Aug. 30.

Abscess of Right Lung—Henry Hightower, Pvt., C. 19th Inf., Aug. 6.
Meningo-Encephalitis—Sylvester Haines, Sergt., I. 1st Inf., Sept. 3.
Peritonitis—Joseph F. Gallion, Pvt., I. 9th Inf., Aug. 27.
Exhaustion from Profound Nervous Depression Incident to Accidental P. S. W. Right Hand, Aug. 28, 1901—Louis Frank, Hospital steward, Sept. 10.
Anemia—George A. Stevenson, Pvt., C. 21st Inf., Sept. 15.
Fall From Window, Accidental—William Nelson, Pvt., F. 2nd Inf., Sept. 9.
Ptomaine Poisoning—Chas. J. Donigan, Pvt., C. 23rd Inf., Sept. 15.
Injuries received from jumping through second-story window while suffering from delirium tremens—Elmer E. Stealey, 1st Sergt., M. 15th Inf., Sept. 3.
ADNA R. CHAFFE, Major Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 1, 1901.
Transport Kilpatrick, sailed at noon to-day with following military passengers: Chaplains Dickson, 26th Inf., and Silver, 30th Inf.; Captain Ahern, 9th Inf.; Lieuts. Taylor, 25th Inf.; Hilgard, 16th; Fleischauer, 26th; Bugbee and Bury, 1st; Clark, 30th; Kellond, 19th; Jones, Carleton and Behr, Art. Corps; and Captain Weirick, Medical Department.
Four Hospital Corps men for Honolulu. Thirteen casualties, and 26 recruits, assigned as follows: Infantry, 24th, 39th, 25th, 30th, 26th, three; Cavalry, 9th, two; 10th, 1; Coast Artillery for Honolulu, H. T., 6th Co., 23; 67th, 28.
YOUNG, Major General.

Manila, Nov. 7.
Adjutant General, Washington: (Captain) Robert H. Anderson died 3:30 this morning, Manila, pneumonia.
CHAFFEE.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—50 cents each, postpaid: \$10.00 per set. With Studies (10 vols.) \$3.00 per set. W. B. Harison, publisher, 42 East 20th St., N. Y. City

BORN.

CONE.—Born to the wife of Lieut. H. I. Cone, U. S. N., a daughter on Nov. 4, at 153 Yarmouth street, Norfolk, Va.

HUMBER.—At Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 24, 1901, to the wife of Lieut. Robert C. Humber, 10th Inf., a son.

PHELPS.—At New York City, Nov. 5, 1901, to the wife of Lieut. Wm. Woodward Phelps, U. S. N., a son.

MARRIED.

LOUDON—ROSS.—At the 4th Presbyterian Church, New York, Nov. 5, 1901, Mr. Frederic Webster Loudon to Miss Sophie Hammond Ross, daughter of Capt. Francis H. Ross, formerly of the U. S. Army.

BUNKER—BURT.—At Burlington, Vt., Oct. 30, 1901, Lieut. W. H. Burt, U. S. A., to Miss Ethelyn Marie Bunker.

CORBIN—PATTEN.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1901, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. A., to Miss Edythe Patten.

Dwyer—KLINE.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 4, 1901, Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, 27th U. S. Inf., to Miss Ethel Kline, daughter of Col. Jacob Kline, 21st U. S. Inf.

DYER—SCOTT.—At New York City, Nov. 7, 1901, Miss Grace Gurnee Scott to Col. George R. Dyer, 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

GOUZY—JACKSON.—At Seattle, Wash., October 24, 1901, Lieut. Frank Budd Gouzy, U. S. R. C. S., and Mrs. Marie Healy Jackson.

IAEGER—ELGAN.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 30, 1901, George A. Iaege, formerly captain of the 12th Infantry, and Miss Mary M. Regan.

NAZRO—GOODWIN.—At Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., Oct. 29, 1901, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro, U. S. N., to Miss Mary E. Goodwin, daughter of Mrs. William H. Goodwin.

POINDEXTER—MASON.—At Alexandria, Va., Nov. 4, 1901, Lieut. F. L. Poindexter, U. S. A., to Miss Charlotte Thornton Mason.

REED—CARTER.—At Fort Reno, O. T., October 28, 1901, Lieut. Walter Lawrence Reed, 10th Inf., to Miss Lucy Landon Carter.

TAYLOR—YATES.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 31, 1901, Capt. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engineers, and Miss Adele A. Yates, daughter of the late Capt. A. R. Yates, U. S. N.

UPHAM—BOSTWICK.—At Seattle, Wash., Oct. 30, 1901, Lieut. Frank Brooks Upham, U. S. N., to Miss Mabel Bostwick, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Bostwick.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Manila, P. I., Nov. 7, 1901, Capt. Robert H. Anderson, 9th U. S. Inf.

CRAWFORD.—At Catahalan, Samar, P. I., Nov. 7, by drowning, Capt. Robert T. Crawford, 1st U. S. Inf.

CURTIS.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1901, Major Edwin S. Curtis, Art. Corps, U. S. A., of heart disease.

DANES.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 4, 1901, Major Henry C. Danes, Art. Corps, U. S. A.

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DEAN.—At Manila, P. I., Sept. 15, 1901, Contract Surg. G. S. Dean of variola.

DINWIDDIE.—At Palmyra, Wis., Nov. 4, 1901, Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie, U. S. A., retired.

ELMER.—In Bridgeton, N. J., Nov. 2, Mrs. David P. Elmer, mother of Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey.

HAGAN.—At Mobile, Ala., Nov. 7, 1901, Gen. James Hagan, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars.

KENNEY.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., October, 1901, M. V. Kenney, father of Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, Art. Corps.

KUHN.—At Johnstown, Pa., Nov. 1, 1901, Capt. Henry H. Kuhn, U. S. A., retired.

MANLEY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29, 1901, Mrs. Hallie J. Manley, widow of the late Comdr. Henry De Manley, U. S. N.

MACDONALD.—At Cumberland, Md., Oct. 26, 1901, Gen. Joseph MacDonald, brother of the late Major Philip W. MacDonald, U. S. A.

ORR.—At Tucuran, Mindanao, P. I., Sept. 12, 1901, Capt. John C. Orr, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., of dysentery.

SHARP.—At the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1901, in the 76th year of his age, Alexander Sharp, Major and Paymaster, U. S. A., retired, husband of Nellie Dent Sharp, and father of Lieut. Comdr. Alex. Sharp, U. S. N., N. S. G. Sharp, Louis D. Sharp, and of the wives of Major Pettit, Captain Bennett and Lieutenant Nolan, U. S. A.

VAN SANVOORD.—At Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1901, Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, formerly Hospital Chaplain, U. S. V.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

E. B. B.—Adjutant Foley of the 60th N. Y. will send you the desired cards. You can obtain the Military Code of New York from Messrs. Banks Brothers, 20 Murray street, New York City.

S. A. G. asks if vacancies exist in the gunners' corps of the Navy, and if so, when examinations will be held. Answer.—There are now several vacancies. Examinations will be held every year in February.

LIEUTENANT.—Candidates for appointment as commissioned officers in the United States Army need some or all of the following books to prepare for examination: A school algebra, complete geography, complete arithmetic, elements of international law, general history, civil government, United States Army regulations, drill regulations, plane trigonometry, surveying and tables, plane geometry, grammar, spelling, constitutional law. "The Army Officer's Examiner" by Colonel Powell, and published by John Wiley & Sons, 41 East 19th street, New York City, price \$4.00, would be a useful book. If you need any or all of the foregoing books we suggest that you order them from Wiley & Sons, as we keep for sale only the Army and Drill Regulations.

A.—The companies of Engineers assimilate in organization to a regiment of Infantry. It consists of a band and 12 companies, divided into three battalions, and it would certainly be improper to refer to these 12 companies as an Engineer Battalion. In the official list of organizations the engineer companies are put under the heading of regiments. The three battalions are, it is true, serving independently and each has its own field and staff officers.

READER asks: How many colored men from the Regular Army and from the 48th and 49th Volunteer Infantries have been commissioned as lieutenants in the Provisional Army of Philippine scouts? Answer.—129 colored men have been made officers in Philippine scouts.

G. S. W. asks: (1) As to the status of and the requirements necessary for obtaining a commission in the Philippine scouts. (2) I note the word "provisional" is used in referring to the lieutenants in that Service? Will you kindly explain that? (3) Also, whether service as an officer in the scouts would count as continuous service toward retirement? Answer.—(1) It is essential that an applicant for appointment be recommended by General Chaffee or whoever may be commanding General Division of Philippines. (2) Appointments are by law made for a term of four years, and there is now no certainty that the organization will continue beyond that period. Hence "provisional." (3) This has not yet been determined.

LINCOLN writes: A is appointed a 2d lieutenant of Artillery to rank from Feb. 2, 1901, and has had ten months' previous commissioned service. B is appointed a 2d Lieutenant of artillery to rank from July 1, and has had twenty months' previous commissioned service. Will A or B rank for promotion? Please quote or point out authority for your answer. Answer.—Date of commission. In figuring "previous commissioned service" is the first day taken as the date of commission or date of acceptance of commission in Volunteers? Answer.—Date of acceptance. Is the last day taken, as Feb. 1, 1901, or, if the commission is after Feb. 2, is the last day taken as the day before date of commission in Regular Army if service in the Volunteers was to that date? Answer.—Feb. 1, 1901, last day. How many captains, 1st lieutenants and 2d lieutenants of Artillery does the new Army bill provide for? Answer.—195 captains, 195 1st lieutenants, 195 2d lieutenants.

J. B. asks: If a man who has served 10 years in one regiment and one year and nine months in U. S. Vol. and then reenlists in Army again and has now six months in, being a total of 12 years and three months, is he entitled to his discharge on the veteran act, or can I count the time I was in the Volunteers to complete my 12 years? Answer.—Volunteer service does not count. Service must have been in Regular Army.

H. A. B.—Make written application to the Auditor for the Navy Department, who will give you action in your individual case. As to your second inquiry you had better write to Secretary of the Navy, stating facts, and possibly you may receive some official recognition. You are not entitled to travel pay. Your application for a

Navy yard position would receive consideration before that of a civilian, other things being equal. It depends on what position you seek whether you would have to pass an examination.

L. R. S. writes: The Army and Navy Journal gives the station of the 30th Company of Coast Artillery as San Diego Barracks, Cal., while an Army Directory puts it down as at Manila. Which is correct? Answer.—The Army and Navy Journal.

L. L. H. asks: Does a soldier given a commission as lieutenant in the Philippine Cavalry receive the same pay and rank the same as he would in the U. S. Cavalry?

SUBSCRIBER asks: The lieutenants appointed from Volunteers under the act of Feb. 2 take rank according to previous service. Is this intended to mean service prior to Feb. 2, or does service since that day count? For example, two officers are mustered in say Aug. 1, 1899; one is mustered out in April 15, 1901, receives his appointment and accepts commission on June 15, 1901, being out of service two months. The other is mustered out May 15, 1901, and is commissioned in regular service on Aug. 15, being out of service three months. Is he junior to the other? Answer.—Commissioned service prior to Feb. 2, 1901, only counts.

L. L. M. asks: Where Capt. A. J. Brazee, formerly with the 35th Regular Co., U. S. V., at Manila, P. I., at last accounts.

H. A. B. asks: How he stands on list of applicants for position of ordnance sergeant to be examined? Answer.—The War Department does not care to have this information published.

TRANSPORTATION.—Requests by men in the Philippines for transportation from the United States to the Philippine Islands for soldiers' wives should be forwarded through the Division Commander. Post Commanders should state when forwarding soldiers' requests for such transportation whether or not the opportunity is favorable to the man for obtaining shelter for his family upon their arrival.

PAY CLERK writes: During the latter part of last May the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that paymaster's clerks were entitled to 10 per cent. increase of pay while serving beyond the seas. That decision was printed and sent out to the various paymasters in the regular way. They were issued "By authority of the Secretary of War." They were sent by mail; therefore they did not reach Manila until about July 1, but on June 18 a cablegram was received from the Paymaster General as follows: "Sec'y of War says, Do not pay 10 per cent. foreign service to paymaster's clerks." No explanation has been received, and it shows on the face of it that was an arbitrary ruling. Now the question is, can the Secretary of War overrule a decision of the highest officer who passes on the disbursement of public funds, and how can we go about it to get the claims allowed? A paymaster's clerk has the same hardships and goes wherever the paymaster goes when he is traveling on duty; and, if such is the case, why should the Secretary of War wish to deprive us of the little extra allowance that the Comptroller has seen fit to grant us? The Comptroller cites cases from the Supreme Court to substantiate his decision, and the Secretary of War knocks it out without any explanation whatever. Kindly give your views on the subject and it will be greatly appreciated by a great number of the unfortunate clerks who are affected by the ruling. Answer.—Under date of May 7, 1901, the Comptroller decided, as herein stated, pay clerks of Army were entitled to 10 per cent. increase of pay for foreign service. This decision stands as far as Treasury Department is concerned, but Secretary Root has instructed all Army paymasters not to pay such increase. If a clerk will make application direct to Auditor for War Department his claim will be paid under above decision of Comptroller's. It is stated, however, that Mr. Root has said he would discharge any pay clerk making such application, and the Treasury officials are greatly concerned respecting his action, which is regarded as being rather high-handed. They advise that pay clerks entitled to the 10 per cent. increase either wait until they leave the Service before making application or wait until Mr. Root retires.

C. C. B.—There are other appointments of 2d lieutenants in the Army to be made. The sooner you apply the better. Influence in civil appointments is a great help if a candidate is qualified.

INQUIRER.—Christmas boxes to soldiers in the Philippine Islands to go free on Army transports must be

sent to San Francisco, freight or express charges prepaid, to be forwarded from that port to Manila on Army transport. The box must contain no perishable matter and must not exceed twenty-five pounds in weight. Expressage on a 25-pound package from Philadelphia to San Francisco would cost about \$15. We would advise you to write to Downing's Foreign Express, 22 Broadway, New York City, who make special rates for the transportation of packages. The transport Crook will sail from New York about Dec. 1 and will carry Christmas boxes.

NARVILLUSO.—There is no old law which allows a bounty of \$250 to enlisted men who served in New York State regiments during the Spanish-American War. See Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 26, 1901, page 177.

R. S. T. asks: (1) Why were the appointments of assistant surgeons in the Army, under the bill of Feb. 2, dated June 28 instead of Feb. 2? Answer.—By direction of President. (2) At the time that bill was framed, what was the objection to providing that the service of a "contract surgeon" or "acting assistant surgeon," like that of a volunteer, should be counted as a portion of the five years' service required to entitle an assistant surgeon to the rank of captain, this in no wise to interfere with the relative rank of officers already commissioned? Answer.—Because contract service is no wise commissioned service, and it would be unfair to commissioned officers.

M. asks: The company being in line of squads or skirmishes, at the command for firing by squad, at whose command does the squad load? That is, when the captain commands "Fire by squad," or when the squad leader repeats the command "Fire by squad?" Answer.—The men halt and load at the command of the captain. The squad leaders repeat the command and give the command for firing.

F. C.—There will be a vacancy to West Point from the 7th District of Kentucky in 1906.

H. M. F.—The next examination for appointment to the Military Academy in the 18th District of Ohio will be in 1904.

MRS. N.—The man you inquire about was a private in Troop M, 1st U. S. Cav., and deserted at Fort Meade, S. D., April 14, 1898. He is still a deserter at large and liable to arrest any time his identity is discovered.

A writes: I was attached to the U. S. Columbia from June 3, 1898, until she returned to League Island the last of August, 1898. Am I entitled to a West Indian Naval Medal? Answer.—No. (2) When will the W. I. Naval Medals be distributed? Answer.—1902.

G. E. S.—Martin R. Stout was discharged at Jolo, Jolo, P. I., March 7, 1901, by expiration of service as a private, band, 23d Inf. Present whereabouts not known. No record of re-enlistment.

F. G. H.—Frederick C. Hill, private, Co. E, 18th Inf., roll of Aug. 31, 1901 (latest received), shows him on detached service at Ajul, P. I. The company has since returned to the United States and is now stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

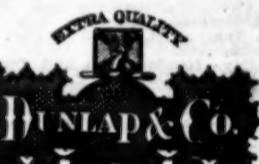
SUBSCRIBER.—Frederick M. Jones, 1st lieutenant, Vol. Signal Corps, was discharged at Manila, P. I., and accepted a civil appointment in the Philippine Islands. A letter addressed to him care of Civil Governor of Philippines Islands, Manila, P. I., will reach him.

ST. PAUL asks: How long before the bounty money for those that took part in the battle of Manila Bay will be distributed among them? Answer.—The bounty money for Manila engagement is now being paid by Treasury Department as rapidly as possible.

H. T. W.—The Adjutant at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is Capt. W. C. Rivers, 1st Cav.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.
Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Isl., and, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.
District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, U. S. A. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.

Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee

The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:

Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.

Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Ilolo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.

Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 12th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.

Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the Domestic rates of postage. Mail for China must be paid for at foreign rates.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K and L, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; M, West Point, N. Y.; B, C, D, ordered from Manila to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Keokuk, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba. I, K, L and M, Pass Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Ks.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Ks.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantánamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; C, Bayamo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M. Fort Myer, Va.; to sail on transport Buford from New York about Jan. 15 for Manila. Troops A, B, C and D, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; to sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, Dec. 16. E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to sail on the transport, Crook from New York, Dec. 1, for Manila.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and G, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assinaboine, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Bliss, Tex.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Grant, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E and H, Fort Logan, Col.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Batt., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th, Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 17th Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st Fort Sheridan, Ill.

22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Havana, Cuba; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Port Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d Co., Sullivans Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Barrancas Fla.; 10th Co., Sullivans Island, S. C.; 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., 13th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 14th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.; 15th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.; 16th Co., Fort Monroe, Fla.; 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Ft. Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; 52nd Co., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; 53rd Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 55th Co., Ft. Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Ft. Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th and 65th sailed from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1, on the transport Meade.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th Co., left Manila Oct. 1 for San Francisco, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th and 71st Cos. left Manila Oct. 1 for San Francisco, Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.

98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.

107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th Co., Sullivans Island, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Mott, N. J.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Worth, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Anoka; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Lisburn, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D and H and M, address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal. The companies in the Philippines should be addressed at Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russel, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Tex.; I, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; K, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Ordered to return to United States as soon as transportation is available.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, sailed from Manila Sept. 28 for New York, on the transport Buford. Address for present care of Q. M. Dept., 39 Whitehall st., New York City; I and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K and M, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; E and H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F and G, Fort Wright, Washington. Regiment is ordered to sail from San Francisco for Manila on Nov. 15 and Dec. 1.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, F, G, and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Hong Kong Maru, November 16; China, Nov. 23; Doric, Dec. 3; Nippon Maru, Dec. 11; Peru, Dec. 19; Coptic, Dec. 28; American Maru, Jan. 1. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. leave for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney as follows: Ventura, Nov. 9; Oceanic, Nov. 30; and Sonoma, Dec. 21.

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November 9, 1901.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

247

LESSONS FROM THE BOERS.

Major L. H. Duerot, R. F. A., contributed an interesting paper to the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution" for July and August on "Guns in South Africa," and the lessons that may be learned by artillery from the war. He remarks that: "The vital necessity of concealment is one of the lessons of this war. The better position (for coming into action) would seem to be on the reverse slope with only the muzzles showing, and the limbers and wagons not directly behind the guns, where they are liable to be hit by the projectiles aimed at the latter." Major Duerot, referring to the relative value of shrapnel and common shell, quotes the words of a Boer, who said: "It is your shrapnel we fear; it is terrible. We dread it far more than even the lyddite or common shell of your big guns." The major, while in favor of howitzers, as an auxiliary to field artillery, points out that no artillery fire, whether vertical or otherwise, is capable of searching the interior of such deep and concealed intrenchments as those with which the Boers protected their positions when time permitted. On the subject of the quick-firing gun he says truly: "The present gun must retire before the quick-firer, even as the muzzle-loader before the breech-loader."

BEAUTY FROM FRANCE AND THE ORIENT.

Floor coverings of unusual beauty and bewildering variety are shown to the housefurnisher who visits Arnold, Constable & Co.'s shop at Broadway and Nineteenth street these days. Plain colors are much in demand in Turkish and Indian rugs, and a square rug of soft clear green, with a decorative border of rich, bright red, is an example of this style of Oriental rugs. Another rug with blue ground is overlaid with a design in soft, dull browns and ecrus, relieved by hints of rose and green. An almost plain rug is of moss green, with a center medallion and corner pieces of cream and rose. A large India rug has a rose-colored ground with a border and center ornament in soft browns, cream and green. The carpet rooms at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s are so handsome in themselves that they are a worthy setting for the

beautiful carpets, and, of course, give the prospective purchaser a far better idea of the effect of a floor covering than could be gained by seeing it in the usual bare show rooms. Two rooms have been fitted up for this purpose. One has the walls hung with golden-brown velvet and the hangings are of the same shade. The other room is hung with green velvet and the dado and ceiling are panelled with walnut and gold. The floors are of polished wood and long, wide windows let in the daylight. When one wishes to see a carpet by artificial light these windows are darkened and the room is lighted by electricity.

The upholstery department of this shop is always of interest, enjoying as it does a reputation for all that is artistic in interior furnishings. At this season lace curtains are of vital interest to most householders, and those of white net with borders of creamy rose point are extremely handsome. Venetian point on ecru net is exquisitely fine and as soft and graceful as a bridal veil. In silk brocades for drapery and furniture covering a novelty is white silk brocaded with small green fleurs-de-lis and enriched by sparkling golden embroidery. Art nouveau brocades and tapestries of conventional old and new designs are also of interest just now.

DEEDS OF VALOR.

The Perrien-Keydel Company of Detroit has issued the first volume of a work which, under the title "Deeds of Valor," is designed to give a sketch of every soldier and sailor of the United States who has won the Medal of Honor, together with his portrait and a statement of the circumstances under which he gained distinction. This volume, which is to be followed by a second, completing the work, contains the names and pictures of more than 500 medal-winners, and besides designating their rank, birthplaces and the commands with which they served, gives striking descriptions of each individual instance of bravery, written by the men immediately concerned or by eye witnesses. The book is beautifully printed on splendid paper and contains several handsome colored plates, together with an introduction by Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, U. S. V. The work in its entirety will be a unique and valuable addition to our war history.

While the social life of the White House during the Roosevelt Administration will undoubtedly conform to the highest requirements of official etiquette and realize the true ideal of American hospitality, it will probably be refreshingly free from all extravagance and ostentation. The fact is that President Roosevelt could not indulge in any elaborate display even if he were so inclined, for the simple reason that he could not afford it. He is not rich, neither is Mrs. Roosevelt, their combined income prior to the Colonel's election as Vice-President averaging but little more than \$10,000 a year. Neither the President nor Mrs. Roosevelt cares for display. Both are thrifty and practical, and it is safe to say that their life in the White House will be distinguished by moderation, simplicity and an entire absence of extravagant affectation.

A wealthy American who took the waters at Carlsbad this summer was given minute instructions by his physician, who dismissed him with this injunction: "As for smoking, you must limit yourself to three cigars daily; three light cigars and no more. A few days later he returned to ask the doctor if he could not reduce his allowance of tobacco to two cigars as it made him deathly sick to smoke. "Why, man, what in the world do you smoke for at all if that is the case?" the doctor roared. "But, doctor, wasn't it you yourself who said 'three cigars a day and no more'?" Of course, I thought they were part of the cure, and began upon them, though I never in my life smoked before."

Winston Churchill would doubtless have put Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson into his new novel, to follow "The Crisis," if he could have had a little more time. It is reported, however, that he received the following telegram from his publishers: "Chop it where you are. Mob outside howling for the new book. We can't hold out much longer. First edition, 900,000 copies."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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